



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the Post Office in the Kingdom

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號二零百九千九萬一第

日八初月三年戌壬

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 4TH, 1922. 二拜禮

號四月四年一十國民華中

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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " " " " 10 " "
8.30 " " " " " 15 " "
9.30 " " " " " 15 " "
11.30 " " " " " 15 " "
12.30 p.m. " " " " " 10 " "
2.30 " " " " " 15 " "
4.00 " " " " " 15 " "
8.10 " " " " " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes.
11.45 p.m.
SATURDAY.
Extra Car—12 midnight.

SUNDAY.
7.30 a.m. to 7.45 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. every 15 minutes.
9.30 " " " " " 10 " "
9.30 " " " " " 15 " "
11.30 " " " " " 15 " "
12.00 noon " " " " " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. " " " " " 15 " "
4.00 " " " " " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS.
As on Week Days.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars, not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-table, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or Cheque or Compro Order representing Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1921 until further Notice. (All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Station		No. 14	No. 15	No. 2	No. 7	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20	No. 21	No. 22	No. 23	No. 24	No. 25	No. 26	No. 27	No. 28	No. 29	No. 30	No. 31	No. 32	No. 33	No. 34	No. 35	No. 36	No. 37	No. 38	No. 39	No. 40	No. 41	No. 42	No. 43	No. 44	No. 45	No. 46	No. 47	No. 48	No. 49	No. 50	No. 51	No. 52	No. 53	No. 54	No. 55	No. 56	No. 57	No. 58	No. 59	No. 60	No. 61	No. 62	No. 63	No. 64	No. 65	No. 66	No. 67	No. 68	No. 69	No. 70	No. 71	No. 72	No. 73	No. 74	No. 75	No. 76	No. 77	No. 78	No. 79	No. 80	No. 81	No. 82	No. 83	No. 84	No. 85	No. 86	No. 87	No. 88	No. 89	No. 90	No. 91	No. 92	No. 93	No. 94	No. 95	No. 96	No. 97	No. 98	No. 99	No. 100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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CHINESE ATTACK ON CHRISTIANITY.

REMARKABLE DOCUMENT FROM
PEKING RENOUNCING
RELIGION.

CHURCHES ASSAILED.

A body has been formed in Peking for the purpose of opposing the World's Student Christian Federation which is about to meet in conference in China. The *North China Standard* publishes the following translation of the declaration of the Non-Christian Student Federation of the Peking National University issued in response to the declaration of a similar association in Shanghai. As another contemporary remarks, the connection between it and certain notorious Bolshevik teaching is too conspicuous not to be noticed.

"The sins of religion are too numerous to mention. Speaking of its moral side we find that it teaches men obedience, which is the moral code of slaves. Speaking of its intellectual side we find that it propagates superstitions which hinder the search for truth. Speaking of its material side we find that it asks its believers to despise temporary things and dream of the Kingdom of Heaven which would end in the destruction of human life. Its teachings are absolutely valueless while its evils are incalculable. Yet its influence is growing every day. This is due to the fact that those who are doing evil have an organization while we who are opposed to religion have not."

CAPITALISM AND IMPERIALISM.
"Of all religions Christianity is, we feel, the most detestable. One sin which Christianity is guilty of and which particularly makes our hair rise on end is its collusion with militarism and capitalism. So, the influence of Christianity is growing stronger, day by day, when force becomes more triumphant and the method of capitalism are more drastic. Christianity is the public enemy of mankind just as Imperialism and capitalism are, since they have one thing in common, to exploit weak countries."

"Realizing that China has long been an object of exploitation of the capitalist and imperialist countries of the world, Christianity is utilizing the opportunity to extend its influence. It is the intelligence officer of the capitalists, and the hireling of the imperialist countries. Everything that may aid in its spread Christianity is willing to utilize. If no effort is made to exterminate this evil in time, it is impossible to tell its changes in the future. We who have had a deep hatred of Christianity for a long time, are unanimous in our opposition and have just organized a Non-Christian Student Federation to co-operate with you in the extermination of this evil fiend until China gets rid of it."

NON-CHRISTIAN WOMEN.
"The Non-Christian Student Federation of the Peking Teachers College for Women replied to the Shanghai organ in the following vein:
"Religion destroys true reason, obstructs progress, and disgraces human history. It has worked indefatigably against the growth of women's rights. In this respect, Christianity is the most detestable. When it was first introduced into China its followers confined their activities merely to the spread of the Gospel, but since the development of capitalism, European and American capitalists have been using them as their vanguard for the conquest of China. On one hand, they are misleading the Chinese people, and, on the other, serving as spies for the capitalists."

"The Churches and the Y.M.C.A. whose pernicious influence seems to be burning as fiercely as ever, have led many of our youths astray. They are the tools of the tyrants and are willing to aid the evil. We who uphold true religion who maintain humanity, and who are the enemies of capitalism, stand in a belligerent position with these organs. If at a time like the present when the 11th conference of the Christian Student Federation is about to be held in our metropolis we fail to make any protest, then there is nothing in this world which we cannot bear. We issue this declaration in the hope that the whole country will rise up and denounce the Federation."

"RELIGION CANNOT LIVE."
"Another organization which signs itself 'The Young China Society' has also come forward with a declaration against the World Christian Student Federation. The declaration says as follows:
"In the 20th century when science reaches its fullest development, religion cannot live. Our society, whose object is to study everything in a scientific spirit, is naturally opposed to religion, which is unscientific and superstitious. We are glad to learn that the Shanghai Non-Christian Student Federation has raised its voice against this great evil and we will be glad to stand behind it. Let our brethren throughout the country rise up and unite as one man to work for the attainment of this common object."

FIEUZAL GLASSES.

Out of doors there is nothing so useful and comfortable for the eyes as the light reflected from green fields and trees, the absorption of the ultra-violet and orange rays by the chlorophyll of the leaves; hence the introduction of Fieuzal Glass, yellowish green in colour, which is produced in several shades, and lenses made of this may be worn as a protection by over-sensitive eyes where it is desirable to tone down excessive light and glare. Fieuzal lenses of any prescription in either regular or toric forms are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, 52, Queen's Road, Central, Aoyz.

SENSATIONAL SHOOTING AFFAIR AT SHANGHAI.

AMERICAN LADY KILLED AND
FOUR MEN WOUNDED.

Shanghai papers to hand by yesterday's mail contain full details of one of the most sensational shooting outrages recorded in history. The tragedy occurred on afternoon of March 28th in broad daylight on the Bund and as a consequence an American lady, Mrs. W. J. Snyder, who shortly afterwards died of her wounds, was shot, and Mr. H. A. Thompson, two coolies and a Sikh policeman were wounded by two Korean desperadoes.

Shortly after 3 o'clock the tender with General Baron Tanaka, former Japanese Minister of War, and other passengers from the Admiral Line steamer *Pine Tree State* on board, tied up at the Customs Jetty. When most of the passengers had had their baggage passed by the Customs, and a number were standing on the Bund opposite the landing stage, two Koreans, one dressed in Chinese and the other in European clothes, threw a bomb into the group.

It is believed that the bomb, which did not explode, was intended for Baron Tanaka who, however, was still on board the tender. The Koreans, who had evidently laid a carefully prepared plot against his life, now made a mad rush to escape. In their frenzy they imagined that every foreigner was trying to capture them. Revolvers were immediately whipped out, and Baron Tanaka's attackers ran at him, firing indiscriminately into the crowd. Mrs. Snyder, who was in the vanguard towards the path of the fugitives, was shot at three times, while another shot was fired at an Indian watchman, wounding him in the shoulder. Other bullets struck the coolies, one of whom was badly wounded in the leg.

A PLUCKY CAPTIVE.
On hearing reports of the first shots, Europeans, Chinese and police ran to the scene, the first of whom rushed up Kiukiang Road. Mr. Thompson joined in the chase and when about to grab one of the fugitives he was shot. In spite of the fact that he was bleeding profusely he maintained his hold on his assailant until Mr. Horace Gulick, the exchange broker, wrenched the pistol from the man's hands. Before Mr. Gulick could catch hold of the pistol it went off, the bullet grazing his face.

Another of the Koreans had rushed up Hankow Road, and into Messrs. Reiss & Co's premises, where he escaped taken a high wall, but was eventually taken in an alley-way at the back. Meanwhile, Mr. H. F. Bell was coming out of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. He heard police whistles and saw one man, who looked like a Chinese, turn round and aim at one of the oncoming foreigners. Mr. Bell at once rushed after the man, who fired at him at a distance of about three yards. Luckily the bullet passed through the left sleeve of his coat without wounding him. Mr. Bell continued in pursuit but in front of him Mr. H. A. Thompson dashed out and in spite of being twice fired at and wounded managed to grab the man. It was then that Mr. Bell came to the rescue and Mr. Bell coming up at the moment, they handed the Korean over to a Sikh. The two miscreants were taken to the Central Police station.

On the shooting one bullet was picked up in Seachuen Road. It was, no doubt, Mr. H. A. Read's pony was wounded, but not seriously.

PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE.

EFFECT OF GENERAL WOOD'S
VETO.

Of the 33 bills passed by the Philippine Legislature during its last session 16 have been vetoed by Governor-General Wood. The remainder have been signed by him and take their place on the statute books.

This is the first time in many years, says Reuter's correspondent, that the veto power has been exercised so thoroughly by a Governor-General. During the administration of Mr. Francis Burton Harrison, the veto was practically a dead letter. A few bills were vetoed by him in the first years of his terms, and three were vetoed by him shortly before he left the islands. Nearly all of these were unimportant measures, however.

General Wood's wholesale use of the veto was exercised because of the falling off in estimated revenue of the islands this year. Up to the middle of March, the Customs receipts were approximately a million pesos less than had been forecast in the budget. Several of the measures from which Governor Wood withheld his approval would have diminished the revenue still further.

The University of the Philippines was hardest hit by the Governor's action. The Legislature had appropriated 18,000,000 pesos to develop that institution during the next five years. This measure was vetoed by the Governor, except that part appropriating about 800,000 pesos for the current year.

So serious was the decrease in revenues that many teachers in the public schools had gone unpaid since the first of January. A portion of the funds allotted to education this year have been released, however, and the arrears are being paid.

LOWER N.Y.K. FARES.

20 PER CENT. REDUCTION ON
TICKETS TO LONDON.

A Tokyo message says:—Beginning in June, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will cut the passenger rates between London and Marseilles and the ports east of Suez by 20 per cent. The first tickets under the new schedule of prices will be issued on June 9th and will be for passage on the *Mishima Maru*, which sails from Yokohama bound for London, on June 10th, and the *Katori Maru* which sails from London for the Far East on the same date.

IN MEMORY OF FOCHOW BRITONS.

WAR MEMORIAL UNVEILED.

The ceremony of unveiling the British War Memorial at Fochow, took place at the Episcopal Church, on March 22nd, before a full attendance of residents.

The Memorial bears the following names:—

LIST OF THE FALLEN.
Raymond Brewitt-Taylor Major, R.A.M.C.
H. G. C. Perry-Ascough, Captain, Connaught Rangers.
Alfred D. Hooke 2nd-Lieut., 4th Middlesex.
Francis H. Martin 2nd-Lieut., Royal Engineers.
Edward L. Shaw 2nd-Lieut., 5th Queen's Royal West Surrey.
Edward A. M. Stevens 2nd-Lieut., 6th East Kent.
James R. Stewart Chaplain, 2nd Worcester.
Alice Whitmarsh 2nd-Lieut., 8th London.

Major Brewitt-Taylor, who was born at Mamoi, was a son of an ex-Commissioner of Customs at Fochow.

Capt. Perry-Ascough was Chinese Postal Commissioner.

2nd-Lieut. Hooke was with Messrs. Dodwell, Lt. Martin was a son of the Rev. John Martin, for many years missionary at the port; 2nd-Lt. Shaw was also the son of a well-known missionary at Hinghai; 2nd-Lt. Stevens was son of the late Harbour Master at Pagoda Anchorage; Chaplain Stewart was son of a missionary at Kuching; and Lt. Whitmarsh was with the A.P.C.
Following the playing of "The Dead March in Saul," an address was given by the Rev. Bishop John Hind, D.D., who saw the dawn of universal peace in the various conferences being held and especially from the Washington Conference.

Thereafter the congregation joined in the singing of "For all Thy Saints" and, prior to the unveiling an address was given by H.M. Consul-General. The "Last Post" was then sounded before the unveiling and the ceremony was followed by "Reveille."
The Memorial Service concluded with the singing of "The National Anthem."

THE TRANS-PACIFIC RECORD.

CLAIMS OF RIVAL STEAMERS
EXAMINED.

VICTORY FOR THE EMPRESS BOAT.

Under date Victoria, B.C., February 28th the *Montreal Gazette* publishes the following article on the question of the trans-Pacific record:—

Claims of Seattle shipping men that the *Pine Tree State*, of the U.S. Shipping Board, had broken the Trans-Pacific record were dispelled when the actual facts became known. But there was considerable excitement along the Vancouver and Victoria waterfronts over the reported claim of the *Pine Tree State* to the Trans-Pacific record with a run of 9 days and 11 hours from Yokohama to Seattle. The *Empress of Japan* had been to Seattle in 8 days 18 hours and 31 minutes. This was on May 30th, 1914.

The *Empress of Asia* made the Trans-Pacific run in 8 days 21 hours and 4 minutes, with her arrival on June 30th, 1915.
What record the *Pine Tree State* broke cannot be ascertained, but the old facts on the waterfront for that an injustice has been done trying to claim an honour that still belongs to the Canadian Pacific.

THE "EMPRESS OF CANADA."

Just what time the *Empress of Canada* will make is not known, but it is expected that the new line will walk away from all craft on the Pacific Coast. An endeavour was made recently to have the time of the *Empress of Russia* changed so that she could leave at the same time as the *Silver State* and race across the Pacific, but the Canadian Pacific discouraged the move, stating that the safety of the passengers came first and they would not condone racing on the part of their skippers.

But whatever disputes may arise between the Canadian Pacific Lines, *Empress of Russia* and *Empress of Asia* regarding speed, there are few other vessels on the Pacific qualified to take part in the controversy. But it takes time and opportunity to bring this truth home in some instances.

"AN EMPIRE OF MIND, INTELLIGENCE AND SPIRIT."

DUKE OF YORK AT THE OVERSEAS
CLUB.

The Duke of York, on February 2nd, opened Vernon House, the new and palatial headquarters of the Overseas Club and Patriotic League, which has now a subscribing membership of over 25,000. In the course of his speech his Royal Highness said that their fellow-citizens from overseas would be made to feel at home in a club which stood for brotherhood of service in all parts of the British Commonwealth. He proceeded: "Ours is an Empire of mind, intelligence, and spirit. Our Imperial obligation is as noble as our strength is great, and our duty as sacred as our opportunity is real. By utilising the best in the Empire, by working together, not thinking of personal gain, but keeping our eyes steadily fixed on the ideals of service and self-sacrifice which alone imply national greatness, I am confident that we shall reach our ultimate goal of greater human happiness for the Empire in particular and for the world in general."

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It is published at the Office of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

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Peitatho	Nanking	Kowloon
Chinwangtao	Wuhu	Lappe
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Antung	Hankow	Kongmoon
Manchurian	Yochow	Nanning
Trade Cities	Shanghai	Wuchow
Newchwang	Ichang	K'Chauwan
Dairen	Changching	Pachoi
Port Arthur	Hangchow	Hakow
Chifoo	Ningpo	Langchow
Welhaiwei	Wenchow	Mongtse
Tsinanfu	Santauo	Hokow
Mukden	Fochow	Szema
Shanghai	Amoy	Tengyue
Harbin	Kirin	Changchun
Suifu	Langkow	Hanchun
Luangchingohun		

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EASTERN SIBERIA.

Vladivostok	Nikolsk
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CHOSON (Korea).

Seoul	Wonsan	Mokpo
Chemulpo	Pusan	Chinnampo
Kunsan	Pingyang	Songhwa

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FRANCE INDO-CHINA.

Hanoi	Quinhon	Tourane
Haiphong	Annam	Saigon
Tonkin	Hue	Cambridge
Provinces		

PHILIPPINES.

Manila	Iloilo	Cebu
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BORNEO.

Sarawak	Brunei	Labuan
British North Borneo		

BANGKOK.

Perak	Selangor	Pahang
Negeri Sembilan	Johore	Malacca
Kelantan	Tringgan	Perlis

SELAIS SETTLEMENTS.

Singapore	Penang	Malacca
Swatow	Amoy	Wellsby

NETHERLANDS INDIA.

Batavia	Samarang	Pudang
Buitenzorg	Sourabaya	Macassar

East Coast of Sumatra.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN SQUADRONS IN

CHINA AND JAPAN.

OFFICERS OF COAST & REVENUE STEAMERS.

HONGKONG TOO LIVELY AND CANTON TOO SLOW.

YOUNG DUTCHMAN WHO "WENT THE PACE" ENDS UP IN THE HOUSE OF DETENTION.

Mr. A. W. Van Andel, Hongkong manager of the Holland China Trading Company, had something to say from the employer's point of view, when J. H. Ritman, a young Dutchman again appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy, yesterday, on a charge of being a vagrant.

Last week, the defendant made complaints that he had been brought to Hongkong on a salary of \$200 a month, a higher salary having been refused him though he believed his work to be satisfactory, and, at last, he had been summarily dismissed and was now stranded in Hongkong with no means of subsistence.

"The case" was adjourned to give the man an opportunity of seeking other employment, and he was granted a week's expenses from the poor box. Yesterday, the defendant stated that on account of the slump in trade, it was quite impossible for him to find employment; it only remained for him to go back to Holland. He stated that Mr. Holmes, the Acting-Crown Solicitor, had promised to take up his case.

Mr. A. W. van Andel told the Magistrate that he had been aware of the defendant's case was coming before the Court last week he could have attended and would have refuted practically all his statements. Mr. van Andel declared that the allegations made by the defendant were a gross misrepresentation of what had really happened. When Ritman applied for a position in the Holland Trading Company he was told by the firm's manager in Holland that, as he was not yet twenty, he was too young for a post abroad. It was the usual custom of the Company to send out assistants between the ages of twenty and twenty-three, with a salary of \$200 a month. In view of his age, it was thought that it was not fair to other employees that he should receive the same salary. Ritman's father, however, was anxious that his son should go out of Holland at any cost and he offered to send a monthly allowance of \$50 to make up the difference for so long as the local manager did not think the young man was entitled to full wages. When Ritman arrived, both offices in Hongkong and Canton were fully staffed, but at length it was arranged that he should be attached to the Hongkong office, and Ritman was given an increase of \$50 to bring him into line with other assistants. The representations which Ritman told the Court he had made in order to secure this increase did not occur. The real reason for dismissal was that the young man incurred heavy debts and, matters reached such a pass that, for the sake of preserving the good name of the Dutch community, these obligations had to be cleared for him. Apparently, Ritman took advantage of this and continued his extravagances. When, finally, it was decided to transfer him to Canton, he promised to work hard and make good. The management, in return, promised him that if he could carry out the good intentions he expressed, they would consider his case and advance his prospects. Very soon after, however, he returned to Hongkong, which he said, was not a place for civilized people. It was a back number, a back route, a God-forsaken place, in fact, and he desired to return to Holland. This statement was expressed in a letter sent to the local office. Mr. van Andel said he ignored this for some time, but later went to Canton and explained matters in their proper light to Ritman. Ritman, for a purpose which was apparent, wanted him to insert a new clause in his agreement stipulating that if his work was not satisfactory, he would necessarily be sent back to Holland.

The case had, at length, to be referred to the Dutch Consul. From Canton, Ritman wrote that he felt very ill, and was not fit for office duties. He desired to be sent home. Instructions were accordingly sent for Ritman to be examined by a physician. The doctor said the patient was physically all right and in many cases, Ritman told him afterwards, Canton was too slow for him. Mr. van Andel remarked that Hongkong was evidently too lively, judging from the pace he set after his arrival. Notwithstanding his alleged ill-health, Ritman seemed to be able to go out at all times of the day and night. Mr. van Andel said he had to send instructions to the Canton office to suspend Ritman. Certificates of the defendant's actual state of health were obtained from the doctor, who, in one letter, said that he was not going to be fooled any more, but would plainly state that Ritman was malingering. By this action, Ritman lost all sympathy; he had been given chances to reform, but he did not avail himself of them and the only course open to the Company was to send him to the Dutch Consul, and ultimately to the Hongkong Government, asking them what should be done. If it decided that Ritman should be assisted further by the Company or sent back to Holland at the Company's expense, any compliance on the Company's part would be actuated by a feeling of deference for the Government and not because a legal case had been made out against them. As to the defendant's statement that he had secured the help of the Crown Solicitor, it was the intention of the Court to proceed further. Mr. van Andel asked for a postponement in order to procure legal advice on behalf of the Company.

The Magistrate replied that it was not his intention to proceed further. He would send the defendant to the House of Detention.

LABOUR UNIONISM IN HONGKONG.

AN ASSOCIATION OF CHINESE IN FOREIGN SERVICE.

There is being circulated among Chinese in European service a circular containing "some proposals and suggestions regarding the need for the organisation of a joint Association of Chinese workmen in European service." Something is said of "the ill-treatment suffered from capitalism," and of "a common danger making common action desirable." Under a heading suggesting a "China Sea and Land Mutual Life Association," occurs sentences roughly translated as follows: "We are under the yoke of capitalism, no matter what duties we effectively perform, simply because we play the part of weak creatures. Under foreign employers and capitalists, and *emphatically* a mere slave—nay, no better than a horse which belongs to its master, the cow that labours in the field indiscriminately. We are all obedient servants, and servants of the worst sort." The object of the circular is to impress upon its readers that "union is strength" and to elicit co-operation in the inauguration of a union of Chinese in foreign service—evidently to wreck the business enterprises from which they at present benefit. It is, of course, the work of the Communist agitator.

THE SERVANT TROUBLE.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

At the Magistracy, yesterday morning, Mr. Ollerton of No. 175, The Peak, charged his three house servants, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with leaving his service without notice.

It appears that Mr. Ollerton, who has recently taken over the house, 175, The Peak, from Mr. J. W. White, of the Public Works Department, also took over three of the four house servants employed by Mr. White; the fourth servant—the market cook—was not required, and Mr. Ollerton dismissed the man after paying him his wages. Shortly afterwards the other three servants left the complainant's employ without giving notice.

The second defendant, who admitted that he had entered into a contract with Mr. Ollerton, said that his wages were \$14 per month.

Mr. Wood pointed out that the law in Hongkong was very strict as regards contracts. Once a person took up a contract the law made it the duty of that person to fulfil the contract. His Worship ordered the second defendant to pay Mr. Ollerton, for in default of payment to go to gaol for 21 days.

The other two defendants denied the charge and said that they were not bound by any contract. They could leave whenever they pleased.

Sub-Inspector Purden asked for a remand in order that the Crown Solicitor could take out a summons against both defendants.

The defendants were released on bail of \$25 each, and the case was put over until Monday morning next.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Out of yesterday's matches played off in connection with the Hongkong Tennis Tournaments there were two which attracted the usual crowd of spectators. The first was the Open Doubles match of E. Buschert and R. C. Wicheil v. Wong P. Keung and V. Yanovich. The last named couple won comfortably though their opponents put up a good fight. The winning couple were express servers and their returns were placed well out of reach.

The other match to draw the crowd was that of F. L. Lau and F. A. Redmond in the Open Championship Singles. This match proved to be a great struggle between two evenly matched players, the third set being drawn out to 12-10 in favour of Redmond. Both men played strongly from the base line, but Redmond's service was the better of the two. On the other hand Lau played the more careful game and tried to wear out his opponent by getting everything over the net. In the fourth set Redmond looked a beaten man but he made a remarkable recovery in the fifth and last set which he won 6-4.

Yesterday's results were:—Open Championship Singles.—F. A. Redmond and F. L. Lau, 3-6, 6-4, 12-10, 6-4. J. B. Penman beat Major C. Willson, 6-6, 6-2, 6-3.

Open Championship Doubles.—Wong P. Keung and V. Yanovich beat E. Buschert and R. C. Wicheil, 4-6, 6-4, 6-2. A. A. Rumjahn and S. H. Ismail beat R. K. Valentine and D. J. Valentine, 6-2, 6-4, 7-5. R. M. Smith and G. M. Dodwell had a walk over from C. C. Stark and R. C. Conrie.

Handicap Singles "A."—G. M. Dodwell (scr.) beat A. B. Raworth (15.1), 6-2, 6-1. A. Brearley (12.0) beat Capt. P. H. Davies (scr.), 7-5, 6-4. Handicap Doubles.—M. E. F. Arrey and F. B. Pfondten (11.1) beat T. M. Larkins and C. V. Mark (11.5), 8-10, 6-4, 6-2. Mixed Doubles.—E. Grimble and Mrs. Grimble (13.0) beat G. E. Ellams and Mrs. C. B. Brown (11.5), 6-2, 6-1.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

Open Singles.—M. W. Lo v. Wong P. Keung. E. Buschert v. S. A. Rumjahn. Club Championship.—A. B. Raworth v. Capt. P. H. Davies. Handicap Singles "B."—K. W. Lane v. L. de Leeuw (scr.).

SOME CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES OF THE CHRISTIAN LIFE.

LENTEN SERMON AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

The fifth sermon of the Lenten Course was delivered by the Rev. H. Copley Moyle at St. John's Cathedral on Sunday morning. Taking as his text: "What I say unto you, I say unto all—Watch" (St. Mark, c. 13, v. 37) the preacher said:—

We thought last Sunday morning of Battle as a characteristic feature of the Christian Life. In all battles a great advantage is gained if a surprise attack is delivered. That is why armies have always had sentries and outposts, and for a sentry to sleep on duty has been an offence punishable by death, for by so doing he risked a surprise attack. So in modern armies balloons and aeroplanes are used to detect the enemies' movements, and so avoid a surprise attack. Just in the same way a surprise attack by our enemies in the Christian battle may lead to defeat and disaster, and so it is essential that we should be on the watch.

We as Christians have to fight against a mighty triple alliance—the World, the Flesh, and the Devil—and victory can only be won if we exercise watchfulness. In this material age there are some who have ceased to believe in the existence of the Devil. Well, we are not asked to say in the Cathedral creeds that we believe in the Devil, and so a man may hold the Christian faith without believing in the personality of a power or powers of evil, and some of us have too often suffered defeat at his hands to doubt his existence. Perhaps it is one of the greatest triumphs of the Devil that he has persuaded many people to doubt his existence and so, being off their guard, to become more easy victims to his snares. It is because we have to fight against a very crafty and experienced enemy that we have to be on the watch. Our Blessed Lord continually warned us to be watchful, and more particularly did he urge this duty as He drew near His own death. We know how we are wont to treasure and to dwell upon the last words of those we love, and when we read the sayings of our Lord during the last days before His Crucifixion we cannot fail to notice how by word and parable He continually repeated the need of watchfulness. And as with the Master so, too, the Apostles urge upon us the same duty. St. Paul repeatedly enforces it. St. Peter insists upon it as he warns men against the crafty designs of the enemy who had wrought his threefold fall. He had, no doubt, traced himself for some great display of courage in the face of great danger, but he never thought of temptation coming through the half-jesting remark of a maid-servant. And St. John, in the words of the wonderful Revelation which was his in Patmos, urges the same vigilance.

What, then, is Christian watching? How are we to define it? How are we to understand it? It has been defined by a great English preacher of the last century as "a vigorous exercise of a Christian conscience." We know that we all have within us a voice which warns us against evil and points us along the path of duty. Conscience is an individual thing; it speaks to our inmost heart in a way that we cannot mistake. To have an alert, perceptive and wise conscience and to follow its bidding is to exercise the Christian duty of watching. Our conscience, then, must be quick and alert to perceive, and this is a matter of training. It is remarkable how little we really perceive of all the things which come under our notice. I believe that it was the much-advertised system of Pelmanism that said there were few men who could give an accurate description of the knocker on the front-door of their own home. Of the things which come under the notice of our senses we only perceive those in which we are interested. Few people can describe the colouring or paper on the walls of a room in which they have often been, but I know a lady whose special hobby is papering rooms, and she can always tell what sort of paper is on the walls of a room in which she has been for even a very short time. If our conscience is to perceive the right things it will need training; otherwise it may pass over the really important things and fix upon trifles. A friend of mine who was studying painting some years ago was going to Dresden, and her teacher told her to go and spend hours gazing at and trying to take in the Sistine Madonna. She followed his advice but was much annoyed by the many fatuous remarks she heard from passing tourists who came to see the wonderful masterpiece of the Italian painter, and at last she became so annoyed by a remark that she gave up her study of the picture. She had been studying the wonderful way in which Raphael has depicted the sublime qualities which we attribute to the Blessed Virgin, when two girls came up to the picture and, having looked for some seconds, one of them remarked: "She parted her hair down the middle." That was all she perceived in what is perhaps the world's greatest picture. If we wish to get the highest out of life we must have the power of appreciating the highest when we see it. If our conscience is to be of any use we must train it to perceive the right things. That was where the Pharisees failed. Their conscience was exact in the matter of tithing herbs, but the great principles of justice and the love of God they entirely passed over.

We must never despise trifles, and we must never exaggerate them. Most of our life is made up of small things, but the small things are often strangely connected with big things. The Christian conscience will put a very different value on many things to the world's valuation. It is our conscience which is to provide the data on which our judgment is to be formed, and so it is necessary that it should have the illumination which can only come from the presence of the Holy Spirit, so we need to pray often: "Grant us by the Spirit to have a right judgment in all things."

There are few things which do more harm in the world than a narrow and unilluminated conscience.

We must then, if we are attempting to live the Christian life, have a conscience which is alert and keenly perceptive, and illuminated by the Holy Spirit. And we must remember that the orders of conscience must be carried out at all hazards. The voice of conscience is a peremptory voice; it must be obeyed without hesitation or expostulation or procrastination, for it speaks to us authoritatively as the representative of God, and even if our conscience is wrong it is better to obey it than neglect its voice. But we ought to take care that it is so illuminated that it makes no mistakes.

The Christian conscience will, no doubt, sometimes bid us do what seems to entail unnecessary loss. It will bid us shun what seems attractive, and often it will bid us abstain from actions which seem to promise to be profitable. There are times when conscience will bid us take the unpopular side, and will make us say and do things which will be resented. Then there will come to us the whisper from the Tempter, "How can you be sure that you are right? Other people, better people, more important people, wiser people than you, do not take this course; is it not quixotic of you to be so singular. Such a suggestion is not easy to overcome. But be sure of this—if you go against the voice of your conscience, however easy the path may seem at first, it will end in ruin; while if you obey its judgments you will, in the long run, come to see the wisdom of its guidance."

We must be careful to see that our conscience is alert and perceptive, we must see that it has the illumination which can only come in times of quiet thought and prayer, but when we have done this we must recognise that its commands are to be obeyed, at whatever cost. If we stifle conscience and refuse to hearken to its voice, we shall never be at peace. Watching, then, is an essential feature of the Christian life, and it implies a vigorous exercise of the Christian conscience. "What I say unto you, I say unto all, watch."

I have spoken of the Christian conscience, and in conclusion I want to press that point upon you. All men have a conscience and are bound to listen to it, but we who glory in the name of Christians have a conscience which is ever trying to conform us to the pattern of our Lord and even thinking of Him in all things. If you take a personal affection for Jesus Christ away from the Christian faith, their Christianity remains a barren system of ethics which can never regenerate the world. Jesus Christ is not merely a Master whom we venerate and serve; He is a lover who will be content with nothing less than the whole devotion of our heart. Jesus Christ is not to be thought of merely as a man who lived and preached and was crucified nineteen hundred years ago, but as the lover present with us now who offers us His love and requires ours in return. That Jesus Christ is alive and present with His people is the keynote of our faith. It is this which differentiates the Christian life from the mental attitude of the modern non-Christian. A God who made the world and so loved it that He came into it as a man to redeem it is a very different conception to the thought of a God who gave the world certain rules of development and then left it to itself. "To level the Earth down to this mentality" would be to deprive it of its incommunicable charm, its claim to raise men above the iron world of mechanism, and to assure him "of his eternal value." We learn the true dignity of humanity from the fact that Christ loves all men. And, just in proportion as we return that love are we fulfilling the real object of our being.

EXCHANGE IN MARCH.

The exchange quotations in Hongkong during the month of March compiled by Mr. C. A. de Rosa show the following summary:—

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th
Average Rate Mar., (1932)(Approx.)	2 1/4	11 1/2	53	6.91																										
Highest Rate Mar., (1932)	2 1/4	11 1/2	54 1/2	6.05																										
Lowest Rate Mar., (1932)	2 1/4	11 1/2	103	5 1/2	5.85																									
Average Rate to date (1932)(Approx.)	2 3/8	11 1/2	53 1/2	6.29																										
Highest	2 3/4	11 1/2	53 1/2	7.75																										
Lowest	2 1/4	109	5 1/2	5.85																										

REDUCTIONS

We are pleased to announce that, in spite of the drop in exchange since the issue of our last price list, we are now in a position to make numerous reductions in the price of Groceries as from April 1st.

Quality as Usual.

SPECIAL

Chivers Delicious English Greengages in Syrup.

Per Bottle 60 cents.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

Telephone 1741.

FLAGS FOR DECORATIONS

CONSULT

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

Tel. 1741.

HONGKONG.

THE EIGHTSOME REEL

YOU CAN PRACTICE IN YOUR OWN HOME

WITH

COLOMBIA RECORD

270

AT

ANDERSON'S

Wm. Powell

TELEPHONE 18146.

A Smart selection of

GENTLEMEN'S

GOLF HOSE

just unpacked. These are now on show at our new premises at

No. 10, ICE HOUSE STREET.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd. High-Class Tailors and Outfitters.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

EX-ROYAL MARINES.

THERE will be a MEETING of all EX-ROYAL MARINES in the Chaplain's Room, R.N. Dockyard at 11 a.m. SUNDAY, 9th APRIL. All EX-ROYAL MARINES are cordially invited to attend. [759]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

FAIRING.

9TH APRIL. There will be a Medal Play competition over the Old Course in the Morning. Competitors to use only two clubs. Pool Cards 50 cts. [781]

NOTICE.

THE Offices and Stations of the CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS for Kowloon and District will be CLOSED to public business on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 14th and 15th instants.

C. THORNE, Commissioner of Chinese Customs, Kowloon and District. York Buildings, Hongkong, 3rd April, 1922. [782]

FOR SALE.

OLL ENGINE and DYNAMO, in good Condition. Dynamo by the GENERAL ELECTRIC Co. Output 65 K.W. Volts 100-Engine burns Kerosene. Apply to DOUGLAS S.S. CO., LTD. 30, Des Voeux Road Central. Hongkong, 3rd April, 1922. [760]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ON THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 5th and 7th instants, all departments will open as usual and close at 1 p.m.

On THURSDAY will be opened for the purpose of dispensing prescriptions from 6 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD. Hongkong, 3rd April 1922. [757]

HARBOUR MASTERS DEPARTMENT.

BLAKE PIER will be CLOSED to all public traffic from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. and again from 8 p.m. until midnight on the 6th April, 1922.

On the 7th April from 8 p.m. until H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has left on board the H.M.S. BENCKW. C. W. BECKWITH, Commander, R.N., Harbour Master, &c. [764]

HARBOUR MASTERS DEPARTMENT.

THE STEAM TENDER STANLEY taking H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and party through the Harbour to view the illuminations will leave Blake Pier at 9.30 p.m. on the 6th April and will proceed Eastward through Man-of-War Anchorage then round Admiralty Bay No. 1 and thence Westward through the Central Fairway and the Fairway Buoy and thence back to Blake Pier using Central Fairway. All Launches and Ferries are warned to give the STANLEY a wide berth when going through the Harbour at this time. The STANLEY will carry besides the usual steaming lights 3 red vertical lights at the main. C. W. BECKWITH, Commander, R.N., Harbour Master, &c. [765]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "BOLTON CASTLE" FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG and KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY, LTD., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 3rd inst. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th inst. will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 15th inst., or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th inst., at 10 a.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents. [766]

"MOUL" LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "PATHAN." FROM ANTWERP & LIVERPOOL.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above steamer are hereby informed that same has been returned from Shanghai by s.s. "Bolton Castle" and all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG and KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY, LTD., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all cargo remaining undelivered after the 5th inst. will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 15th inst., or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th inst., at 10 a.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bill of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents. [763]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

STROTHERS & BARNY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO & LOS ANGELES via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS & SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship "DEWEY"

having arrived from above ports on Sunday, April 2nd, 1922. Consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous godowns of the Hon-Shan Godown Co., Yauwatt, and stored at Consignees' risk. Consignees of Cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned. All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the godowns where it will be examined at 10 A.M. Monday, April 10th 1922, by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. ANDERSON & ASH.

All claims must be presented within 10 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after April 10th, 1922, will be subject to rent. Consignees of Cargo per s.s. "APUS" are hereby advised that same is arriving Hongkong by the s.s. "DEWEY" having been transhipped at Shanghai to the latter vessel. No Fire Insurance whatsoever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading in exchange for Delivery Orders immediately. STROTHERS & BARNY, Agents, U.S.S.R. Emergency Fleet Corp., Hongkong, April 2nd, 1922. [758]

GODDARD & DOUGLAS.

(Telephone 122). MARINE SURVEYORS. PRINCE'S BUILDINGS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE hereby give notice of our REMOVAL to new offices on the 3rd Floor, at No. 4A, Des Voeux Road, CENTRAL, on the 4th proximo. GODDARD & DOUGLAS. [749]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. ON and after the 1st APRIL next, the Registered Office of the above-named Co., any will be located at No. 4A, Des Voeux Road CENTRAL, HONGKONG, 4th Floor, (next door to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank). By Order of the Board of Directors JOHN ANOLD, Secretary. Hongkong, 23th March, 1922. [718]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

ACTION No. 2 of 1920.

BETWEEN LAU TSZ TSAU, LAU TANG SHI, LAU SHE SHI, LAU YIU SHI and LAU LI SHI, Plaintiffs and LAU SHIU CHUEN, Defendant.

By order of the Supreme Court of Hongkong and Under the direction of the Registrar, Supreme Court.

MESSRS. LAMBERT BROTHERS, have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of April, 1922, at 3 o'clock p.m. WITHOUT RESERVE.

All the right title and interest of the above-named defendant LAU SHIU CHUEN alias LAU WAI CHAU or (CHAU) of and in the following PROPERTIES situate in the Colony of Hongkong. Nos. 402 & 404, Des Voeux Road West and Nos. 397A & 397B, Queen's Road West, Victoria being Inland Lot No. 1743. No. 27, Bonham Strand, Victoria being Sub-section 2 of Section B of Marine Lot No. 4. The above first named property is sold subject to all existing mortgages and charges. Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from Messrs. DENNIS & BOWLEY, No. 6, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, or from Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, The Auctioneers. Hongkong, 23th March, 1922. [720]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for Messrs. A. L. JWB, WX.

TO LET—House situated Magazine Gap near New Motor Road immediate possession. Apply A. Davis, c/o Hughes & Hough.

TO LET—at the Peak from 31st April. No. 194 Magazine Gap. Furnished. Apply J. A. Plummer, c/o Bradley & Co., Ltd.

OFFICES TO LET—Two good rooms from 1st May till 31st October. Apply H. E. POLLOCK, Prince's Building.

FOR SALE, Studebaker "special six" 5 seater Motor Car; has run under 5,000 miles. First class condition. Apply Box WX, c/o "Daily Press" Office.

TO LET—Office rooms on 1st floor, Bank of China Building, No. 4, Queen's Road Central to be let. Occupation from 1st of May. For particulars apply to Bank of China.

FOR SALE

LAND, approximately 7,000 square feet on waterfront at Swatow with modern 2 storied brick and concrete building, suitable for office and godown. Further details apply to W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co. [485]

INTIMATIONS

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 3 of 1913, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for business on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 6th and 7th April, 1922. Hongkong, 23th March, 1922. [725]

IMPORTS & EXPORTS OFFICE.

GENERAL HOLIDAYS.

THIS DEPARTMENT will be entirely CLOSED on THURSDAY the 6th APRIL, 1922. It will be open for all purposes till 12 noon on FRIDAY, the 7th April, 1922. Licensed Warehouse will be entirely CLOSED on those dates.

N. L. SMITH, Superintendent Imports and Exports. Hongkong, 1st April, 1922. [751]

NOTICE

TO OFFICERS AND ENGINEERS OF THE BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE.

IN accordance with the expressed wish of H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, to meet all ex-service men, among whom he mentioned officers of the Mercantile Marine, His Excellency THE GOVERNOR most kindly extends to all certificated members of that service in ships using or passing through the Port an invitation to be present in the grounds of Government House at 2.30 p.m. on the afternoon of APRIL 6th, when His Royal Highness looks forward to meeting them. Arrangements have, therefore, been made that officers should apply at latest, by first letter post Tuesday next, April 4th for cards of admission to the Rev. G. T. WALDEGRAVE, Seamen's Institute, Praya East (stating rank, ship, name of firm, and any war-services and decorations).

NOTICE

VISIT OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES—ILLUMINATIONS.

LANTERNS & CANDLES.

THE LANTERNS and CANDLES ordered by Mr. C. MONTAGUE DEE have arrived and Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD. have kindly undertaken to arrange for the distribution of same. The premises recently occupied by Messrs. WILLIAM POWELL LTD. in WISMAN'S BUILDING will be used as the depot for the issue of these Lanterns and Candles. Purchasers who have already placed orders are requested to send to this depot for their supplies. Further orders may be sent direct to Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD. The depot will be opened on March 28th and remain open until April 6th. Hours 9.30 to 12.30 and 2 to 5. [702]

NOTICE

ILLUMINATIONS. LANTERNS and Candles can now be bought for cash at the depot in the premises recently vacated by Messrs. W. POWELL LTD. in WISMAN'S BUILDING. Price—\$22 for one hundred lanterns and two hundred candles. [731]

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

ON the occasion of the visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Club will be at Home to Members and friends from 4 to 6.30 p.m. on the 6th inst. Tea will be provided. Band in attendance. In the evening to be DANCE from 9 p.m. onwards. The charge will be \$1.00 for Members including lady friends and non-Members \$5.00 per couple. Admission will be by invitation only. Owing to the limited accommodation it is requested that invitation cards be applied for from the Hon. Secy. not later than 6 p.m. WEDNESDAY the 5th inst. R. C. WITCHELL, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 2nd April, 1922. [754]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING in honour of H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES to be held at the Race Course Happy Valley on APRIL 7th. 1st Race starts at 2.30 p.m. Admission to Jockey Club Enclosures \$5. Tickets are now on sale at Kelly & Walsh Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform \$1 each. Programmes \$1 each. Ladies free. Members will receive their badges in a day or two. The proceeds will be donated to the proposed New Nursing Home. H. BIRKETT, Clerk of the Course. [644]

GULA-KALUMPONG RUBBER ESTATES, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held in LONDON on APRIL 8th. The SHARE REGISTER will be CLOSED from March 24th to April 1th, both days inclusive. By Order, LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Colonial Register. Hongkong, March 22nd, 1922. [673]

BILLIARDS.

PALACE HOTEL HANDICAP.

1st. Price ... Gold Watch. 2nd. ... Silver Cup. 3rd. ... Highest Break ... Billiard Cue. Entrance Fee \$3.00. Entries close on April 10th. Names to be sent (with Entrance Fees) to J. H. OXBERRY, Palace Hotel. [743]

TO LET.

2 NEW OFFICE ROOMS in Central Local. Apply from 1st April. Apply SANG KEE c/o Compradore Department, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank—Des Voeux Road. [459]

TO LET.

SUITE of 5 ROOMS, 2nd FLOOR of 15, 16, 17, 18 & 19, Connaught Road Central. Verandah to each room. FACING HARBOUR. 1st floor on the Ground Floor. Apply Box 750 c/o Daily Press Office. [750]

INTIMATION

CHAMPAGNE

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REIMS.

Vintage 1911.

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The finest vintage wine since

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Clubs of Great Britain, Europe

America, India and the Colonies.

SOLE AGENTS:—

A. S. WATSON &

CO. LTD.,

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

ESTABLISHED 81 YEARS.

TELEPHONE 616.

MARRIAGES.

PERSEY-JOUKOFF.—At Shanghai, on March 25th, KRISTEN ANNE PERSEY, to MAYA JOUKOFF, daughter of the late Civil General Michael Joukoff.

JACKSON-McCALLUM.—At Shanghai, on March 25th, GILBERT MORRIS JACKSON, to VERA MAY McCALLUM, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. McCallum, of Shanghai.

DEATHS.

DRACHENFELS.—At Shanghai, on March 25th, Baron W. W. DRACHENFELS, aged 44 years.

KIRBY.—At Shanghai, on March 27th, ESTHER GUTTERES KIRBY, wife of Thomas C. Kirby, of Salt Lake City, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Gutteres.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, Des Voeux Rd., C.

LONDON OFFICE: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 4th, 1922.

TERRITORIES LEASED

FROM CHINA.

CHINESE political circles are naturally interested to know whether any other Power is likely to follow Great Britain's lead in surrendering the rights they enjoy over leased Chinese territories. Following upon Mr. BALFOUR's announcement at Washington of Great Britain's willingness to surrender the lease of Weihaiwei, no time has been lost in fulfilling the promise. An official despatch received at Weihaiwei a fortnight ago announced the restoration of full Chinese sovereignty over Weihaiwei; but the island is to be retained as a sanatorium for men of war. Native Chinese residents of Weihaiwei were recently petitioning the Government at Peking to declare Weihaiwei to be henceforth—what, to all intents and purposes, it has been during the twenty-two years of British occupation—a port where foreigners may reside and carry on business, and that it shall continue to be a summer resort for officers and men of the British Navy. This is what the arrangement now officially announced amounts to. The British Government has proposed the appointment of an Anglo-Chinese Commission to make recommendations to the two Governments concerned with a view to safeguarding foreign rights and foreign representation in the municipal government of Weihaiwei, defining the status of the port and linking the port with the hinterland. The final decision will be important, for this case will be a guide and precedent in the

cases that must follow sooner or later.

We observe that the Peking Government has been pressing France for a definite undertaking regarding Kwangchowwan. The Chinese delegates at Washington sought to extract from the French delegates a definite undertaking to return Kwangchowwan. Mr. SARRAUT, when appealed to by Mr. Sza, said "he wished to recall the fact that France had been the first to offer to restore her leased territory—Kwangchowwan—to China. M. VIVIANI, at the meeting of the Committee of December 4th, had indicated in the most precise manner the conditions under which this restitution would take place, namely, that all the other Powers having leased territories should restore them to China *pari passu*. The French Government still had the same intention and, even if the condition stated had not been fulfilled, France was willing to arrange directly with the Chinese Government the conditions under which, and the time when, the restitution shall become effective. Mr. Sza, replying to this, emphasised that Britain's offer to return Weihaiwei was made quite spontaneously, and he expressed the hope that the French delegates would be able to gratify "the yearnings of the Chinese delegation and of the Chinese people" by modifying the conditions and returning the territory forthwith. It would appear from cables from the Chinese Minister in Paris that the French Government are prepared to restore the territory to China if arrangements are made for the reimbursement of the expenditure incurred by the French Government and French citizens during the occupation of the island by France. It would seem from this that if France surrenders the lease of Kwangchowwan she would wish to be rid of all responsibility there. Kwangchowwan is not like Weihaiwei, a summer resort, nor is it of very great importance commercially. Its entire surrender seems therefore to be entirely a cash arrangement. It is naively stated in a report circulated by a Peking News Agency that "with regard to Kowloon, the British Government may consider its restitution to China whenever Japan restores the ports of Dairen and Port Arthur." That will be in the Greek calendar, and the prospect need cause no Kowloon resident any uneasiness.

A Chinese woman living at Quarry Bay was removed to the Government Civil Hospital on Sunday suffering from opium poisoning. The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines, for the week ending March 18th, amounted to 92,315 tons and the sales to 61,782 tons. Whilst crossing a road at Kowloon City on Sunday, a Chinese boy aged nine years was knocked down by one of the motor-buses, No. 545, but escaped with only slight injuries to one of his feet. The Chinese Press at Shanghai notes that the price of opium, which rose from \$9 to \$18 during the shipping strike, has dropped to \$10 now that smuggling facilities have been restored. A further drop is anticipated.

Mr. S. Barton, Chinese Secretary of the British Legation in Peking, is on a visit to Loyang to interview General Wu Peifu on behalf of the British, French and the Japanese Legations with regard to General Wu's seizure of salt funds. Commencing Monday, April 10th, and after that date on Thursdays (excluding the 13th inst.) an afternoon Dance will be held weekly in the United Services Recreation Club from 4.30 to 7 p.m. There will be no charge for admission.—ADVT.

The approaching weddings are announced of Mr. Harry Sam Burleigh, of Quarry Bay, to Mrs. Alice Bryson, of No. 8, Victoria View, Kowloon; and of Petty Officer John P. Hall, H.M.S. Cicada, to Miss E. M. Turner, of 18, East Road, Kingston-on-Thames.

Early on Sunday morning a coolie employed at the French Mission, Pokfulam, was attacked by armed robbers whilst on his way to work. The man, in addition to being robbed was stabbed on the head and on the hand. Happily his condition is not considered serious.

Fresh interest has been aroused at Shanghai in the case of Mr. W. S. Fleming, the American lawyer who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for contempt in the United States Court for China. It was announced in last week that Mr. Fleming is on his way back to China, and now the news has been received that his appeal against the sentence of imprisonment has been refused.

Only one person attended the sale of

Crown land at Repulse Bay, held yesterday afternoon at the Public Works Department, and he—Mr. Lai Man Wai—became the purchaser of the lot, which comprised 25,800 square feet, at the upset price of \$1,963. It is the intention of this purchaser to build a private dwelling-house on the lot.

Mr. Alan Bishop, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s Kobe office, died on March 21st. He had returned to Japan only a few days previously, and it was while passing through Shanghai that he first complained of feeling unwell. Typhoid fever developed, and death supervened at the International Hospital, Kobe. The deceased, who was a son of Capt. Bishop who was formerly in the P. & O. Co., leaves a widow and two children, as well as a married sister in Shanghai.

The Committee of St. George's Society at Shanghai entertained to luncheon at the Shanghai Club Mr. E. C. Pearce and Mr. E. F. Mackay upon their departure for Hongkong, to present greetings to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales from Shanghai and the other Treaty Ports in China. The other guests present were Mr. Alister Campbell, President of St. Andrew's Society; Mr. T. P. Griffiths, President of St. Patrick's Society; the Rev. Evan Morgan, President of St. David's Society; and Capt. E. R. G. R. Evans of H.M.S. Carlisle. The compliments of the Society were offered to Messrs. Pearce and Mackay upon their mission, and these gentlemen suitably replied.

A romantic story arising out of the betrothal of two children at the age of two years is being discussed in Peking at the moment and is likely to have a sequel in the law courts. At the time the betrothal took place the parents of the children were of more or less equal social position, and everything seemed to promise well. Misfortune, however, has since overtaken the family of the bridegroom, and he has now to earn his living as a pedlar on the streets of Peking. With a desire to save their daughter from the hardships of poverty, the parents of the girl have now taken steps to have the betrothal annulled, whereupon the parents of the boy have retaliated by threatening an action for "breach of betrothal." When it comes into court the case should prove of very great interest.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT.

DRESS ON THE OCCASION.

Telegrams have been received by Mr. Eric Rice from the Secretary to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and the following particulars are furnished of the dress that will be worn at the main ceremonies of the visit:—

For the Reception April 6th:—Levee Dress or Morning Dress. Banquet at Government House, April 6th:—Mess dress for Naval and Military Officers.

Evening dress with decorations and miniature medals for civilians.

April 7th.—For those attending the ceremony at the Pavilion but not taking part, morning dress will not be necessary.

Chinese Banquet, April 7th:—For Naval and Military guests, mess dress.

For Civilian guests, evening dress with decorations and miniature medals.

(The same will be worn at the Ball on the night of the 7th).

For ex-Service men's Garden's Party to meet H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, on April 6th, the dress for ex-Service men and officers of mercantile marine will be muff with decorations and miniature medals.

THE TELEPHONE COMPANY.

IMPENDING REORGANISATION.

We understand that negotiations are in progress for the conversion of the Telephone Company into a local concern. There is a possibility, also, of the automatic system being introduced in Hongkong should expert advice be favourable. Considerable extensions and the re-building of the local office are also in contemplation. An increase in the charges to subscribers, which have not varied for twenty years in spite of trebled costs of apparatus, is also inevitable in the near future, if the proposed improvements are carried into effect.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH BROTHER'S AGENCY.)BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.
M. ANDRE BERTHELOT'S
EXPLANATION.

PARIS, April 3rd.
M. Andre Berthelot states that the three million francs which he gave to his brother Philippe were the result of decades of savings from his salary and his fees as a director of various companies. This money he was able to save owing to his modest style of living. He accumulated money in the form of bank notes, his theory being that it was always well in business to have as much liquid cash in reserve as possible. This explains why there was no trace of the money in his banking account. As regards the Societe Commerciale Maritime du Pacifique bonds, M. Berthelot said that his brother was not informed of the operation consequent on the issue.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE LATE EX-EMPEROR
KARL.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

LISBON, April 2nd.
A message from Funchal says all the shops were closed as soon as the death of ex-Emperor Karl was known. The burial will take place on Tuesday at the cemetery at Campo Monte.

A Budapest message says the Regent (Admiral Horthy) and the Premier (Count Bethlen) have telegraphed their condolences to ex-Queen Zita. A solemn Te Deum will be celebrated in the Cathedral on the day of the funeral. The Government has instructed the civil and military authorities to observe the usual mourning. Places of amusement will be closed and all music prohibited to-morrow and on the day of funeral.

AUSTRIA UNCONCERNED.

VIENNA, April 2nd.
Austria is not particularly excited over Karl's death, but it appears to have given a fresh impetus to the legitimist movement in Hungary, which will probably support Karl's eldest son, Otto. The Viennese papers blame his advisers more than Karl for the tragic end of his Dynasty and Empire.

GREEK GOVERNMENT SAFE.

VENEZUELISTS WITHDRAW FROM
CHAMBER.

ATHENS, April 2nd.
A stormy debate in the Chamber on the proposed Turco-Greek peace terms resulted in a vote of confidence in the Government being passed by 102 to 52.
The Venezuelists withdrew from the Chamber as a protest against the Premier, M. Gounaris, ascribing Greece's political difficulties to Venezolista reactionary intrigues.

LENIN'S CONDITION NOT
SERIOUS.

PARIS, April 2nd.
Interviewed by the Berlin correspondent of the *Petit Parisien*, M. Tchitcherine declared that Lenin was "only suffering from overwork and general fatigue. Reports that his condition is serious are without foundation."

BELFAST SHOOTINGS.

LONDON, April 2nd.
A policeman and four civilians were shot dead in Belfast last night.

AMERICAN COAL LOSSES.

RESULT OF STRIKE.

NEW YORK, April 2nd.
The estimated daily loss resulting from the strike will be production of bituminous coal, 1,200,000 tons; wages \$3,000,000; anthracite coal, 300,000 tons; wages \$800,000.

THE ROYAL HONEYMOON.

FLORENCE, April 2nd.
Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles have left for Genoa.

GENOA CONFERENCE.

ARRANGEMENT DIFFICULTIES
OVERCOME.

SANTA MARGHERITA (Liguria), April 2nd.
The offices of the Genoa Conference at Palazoresale are like a beehive. The final arrangements for the accommodation of the delegates and journalists are being made, so that everything will be ready to the appointed date. Many of the four hundred journalists who applied for accommodation have already arrived. They will be lodged in two new buildings specially prepared for the occasion.
All the principal hotels in the city have been requisitioned for the delegates, while others will be housed in hotels in the country and resorts in the neighbourhood.

The difficulty in regard to the residence of the Russian delegation mentioned in a message of the 30th ult. has, it is understood, been satisfactorily overcome. They will reside at a large hotel between Santa Margherita and Rapallo. Every precaution will be taken for their safety. A large force of gendarmes has been drafted into Santa Margherita. The entire road from Rapallo to Genoa will be guarded.

DOUBTFUL CHARACTERS
EXPELLED.

ROME, April 2nd.
The Italian Government, determined to prevent untoward incidents on the occasion of the Genoa Conference, has taken every step to preserve order. Some Italians and foreigners of doubtful character have already been expelled from Genoa. A number of foreign detectives have arrived.

FRANCO-BRITISH NEGOTIATIONS.
FAVOURABLE.

PARIS, April 2nd.
In the Chamber, M. Poincare stated that conversations in regard to the proposed Franco-British pact are still proceeding under the most favourable conditions. The last British proposal lacked two essential points—namely, reciprocity and longer duration than ten years.

THE FRENCH DELEGATION.

PARIS, April 2nd.
The delegation to the Genoa Conference will consist of M. Barthou (Minister of Justice and Vice-President of the Council), M. Colrat (Under-Secretary of State), M. Barriere (the French Ambassador to Rome), M. Seydoux (Director of the Commercial section of the Foreign Office), and M. Picard (Deputy Governor of the Bank of France).

M. POINCARÉ'S ATTENDANCE
UNCERTAIN.

The delay in appointing the French delegates to Genoa indicates the uncertainty hitherto prevalent in official circles in Paris as to whether the conference would actually be held.

The uncertainty is evident by conflicting announcements regarding M. Poincaré's attendance, also the reluctance of statements to accept responsibility.

The official explanation of M. Poincaré's absence from the beginning of the Conference is that the Premier is unable to leave France while President Millerand is visiting North Africa, but it is indicated that M. Poincaré will replace M. Barthou at the closing session, when the final decisions are taken.

M. Barthou, who only consented to go to Genoa at the last moment, caused a sensation by a speech in the Chamber two years ago by criticising the Versailles Treaty and attacking Mr. Lloyd George and the British peace-making policy.

M. BARTHOU'S RECORD.

M. Barthou has been conspicuous as an upholder and advocate of French military organisation, and was also prominent in connection with the revolt of members of the Cabinet against M. Briand during the Cannes Conference which resulted in M. Briand's fall; but he has also been ahead of French opinion generally on the subject of Russia, having urged restoration of Franco-Russian diplomatic relations two years ago.

SCOTTISH LETTER.

MR. BONAR LAW AND GLASGOW.
WILL NOT JOIN ANY GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

EDINBURGH, February 15th.
Glasgow has placed two new names on her Burgess Roll.—Mr. Bonar Law and Lord Blythwood. A third name, that of Lord Bryce, was also to have been added, but death stepped in before the tribute of respect and honour could be rendered. The Corporation's decision to admit Lord Bryce as a Freeman was originally to have been fulfilled in 1914, the date being August 4th—that momentous and fateful day in the history of the world. Lord Blythwood and Mr. Bonar Law have been long and intimately connected with the Capital of the West of Scotland. These members of the Campbell of Blythwood family have occupied the Civic Chair. A still stronger as well as much wider claim is made for Mr. Bonar Law. Although born in Canada, he has made himself part and parcel of the firm and spirit of the business, the social and the political life of the great City on the Clyde, and in the present Parliament he represents one of its most important divisions. The presentation of the Burgess Ticket by the citizens who know him so well, is one more recognition on their part that he is a man of whom they are justly proud and who has been a source of general satisfaction that his health, the failure of which caused his temporary retirement from active Parliamentary life, seems now to have been materially restored.

Mr. Bonar Law's announcement as to his future public life was fittingly reserved for a meeting with his own political friends of the Glasgow Central Division Unionist Association. He said he felt better than he had done for many years, but he knew that the feeling was due not so much to the absence of work, as to freedom from worry and responsibility. In looking back on the last few years he was in office it was no exaggeration to say it was like a nightmare to him. Then he added, "I do not wish, and so far as one can force his intentions, I do not intend to join any Government. It is my hope that I may be able as a private member to take an interest in what has been my sole, almost, 'the sole interest of my life for 30 years.'"

THE WEE FREES AND SCOTLAND.
The Independent Liberals are devoting a good deal of attention to Scotland in anticipation of the General Election. Some time ago they decided to put 40 candidates into the field, but they affirm, so encouraging are recent reports of the prospects of the group, that this number has been increased to 60. With these candidates the Independent Liberals are sanguine enough to expect that they will win back most of the ground lost in 1918. A very large order, it may be remarked. They admit, however, that the presence of Labour, involving three-cornered fights in many constituencies, make the task rather formidable.

A DAUGHTER OF ARGYLE.

The late Lady Constance Emmott was the youngest daughter of the 8th Duke of Argyll and aunt of the present Duke. She took a great practical interest in the Ducal town of Inveraray, and before the war supported a wood-carving class for young women which did much good work, and identified herself with many of the local schemes promoted in the interests of the men serving at the front. Her only son, who is at present in America, served in France as a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery. Lady Constance was passionately attached to the Highlands and the Highland people. A week or two ago a large yacht, whose crew was composed of Highlanders, arrived at Cannes, where she was in residence, and when she learned where they came from, she invited the Highland sailors to her house and entertained them in Highland fashion.

DOLE AND THE INFLUENZA.

Doing nothing appears to be the healthiest "occupation" of the time. During these days of the expected, beat all the rest of the country. For the past few months over 3,000 men have regularly drawn the "dole" at the Employment Exchange, and of that large number only seven have had influenza. Strange to say, these seven Aberdonians were only infected a few days ago, after the epidemic had passed its worst in the City.

A MEAN SCOTS MINISTRY.

Victoria's new Agent-General, the Hon. John McWhae, has just arrived in this country. "My father and mother were Scots," he says, "and in our Cabinet of twelve there are eight Presbyterians—Scotsmen, or of Scottish descent. They call us the 'Mean Scots Ministry.' Be that as it may, Victoria does not need a Geddes report. We are the only State in the Empire, as far as I know, that has not increased taxation since the war began."

A SCOTS MAJORITY OF 4 TO 1.

Appropos the Geddes Axe Committee, it may be recalled that Scotsmen are in a majority of 4 to 1 in its membership. Probably the least known to the general public is Lord Farquhar, who was formerly Sir Alexander Henderson, Bart., and was created a Baron in 1918. He is a native of Langholm. Like Sir E. Geddes, he has a wide railway experience, and is Chairman of the Great Central Railway Company. Indeed the interests of the members are largely in transport—railways and shipping.

THE CLOTH OF A KILT.

The economy crusade has touched the kilt, or, at any rate, the kilt of the Glasgow Highlanders. It seems that to make a kilt for a Territorial of the 6th Highland Light Infantry, Glasgow's Own, no less than 8 yards 13 inches of cloth is required. Other Highlanders manage, according to the Chief Inspector of Stores and Clothing at the War Office, to do with 7 yards, and he thinks that that should be enough for the wearers of the Clyde. We confess for once to be on the side of officialdom. These are hard times, economy is the watchword of the hour, and the kilt must conform. Even the 7 yard kilt is a thing to shake the head over. We are credibly informed that a skirt for a lady, not unduly garmented, can be made from 4 yards of cloth; and that a suit of clothes for a Sassenach can be made from even less. Can a garment which does not pretend to be a suit, claim to be allowed 7 yards? And this for a philabeg—the little kilt. It is a mercy that the philabeg is not worn by the army. Appropos the kilt, have you heard that a deputation of anxious Peersess lately waited on the Duke of Atholl, the Lord Chamberlain, and impressed upon him the necessity, at the wedding of Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles in Westminster Abbey, of increasing the allowance of sitting space from 16 inches to 19 inches. The Duke in reply pointed out that although the kilt which he himself wore contained 8 yards of heavy pleated material yet he could accommodate himself comfortably within 16 inches. The Peersess were not at all satisfied with the argument, and it is understood that they will appeal to the Queen to intervene.

PERSONALIA.
The rumour is persistent that the Duke of Atholl, who was recently appointed Lord Chamberlain, will shortly be offered another Government appointment. It is said that he would make a capital Governor-General anywhere. He was a good public speaker when Lord Tullibardine in the House of Commons, and he has not lost his powers since he became a Duke.

Sir Victor Mackenzie, Bart., of Glen Muick, Aberdeenshire, who will act as best man to Lord Lascelles, nearly joined the noble army of benedictines some years ago. He was engaged to Lady Mabel Anson, but the affair fell through. The lady afterwards married another Scot, Lord Forbes.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Atholl, who returned to their Argyllshire residence, Culzean Castle, from the marriage of their son, Lord Angus Kennedy. Their own marriage was even more than that of Lord Angus, who, it may be said, did most of his courting at the Zoo. The Marquis met his bride for the first time on board a liner returning from India, where her father, a tea planter, had just died. There was considerable talk here home that "a humble girl from an old Perth town should wear the coronet of the Kennedys." Her aunt used to keep a small general shop near Perth.

Sir Asa Bayly Balfour, well known to many old students in the East, has resigned the Chair of Botany in Edinburgh University.

They are telling this story about the Chief Magistrate of a Scottish town who lately had an audience of Princess Mary. "How was the Princess dressed?" he was asked. "Ah," he replied, "that was the last thing my wife told me to see about when I left home." And he had a description of the dress all right.

POUNDING THE TURKISH CENSORS.

Sir Henry Jones, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, whose death was noticed in last week's "Scottish Letter," was a man of remarkable mental versatility. Many interesting stories are told of the way in which the gifted father and his son—who was taken prisoner by the Turks during the war—contrived to acquaint each other of the progress of events. This was done by means of postcards, which the Turkish authorities allowed that they were re-stickered to domestic and family matters. One day Sir Henry received a postcard addressed to "Sir Henry Jones, 1184 King Street, Tighnabruich," the village of Tighnabruich was the "doon the water" residence of Sir Henry on the Clyde. It was obvious that the naming of the street was intended convey a message, and the professor, after thinking the matter out, turned up the Bible at 1st King's xviii., 4, and read that "Obadiah took one hundred prophets and hid them by fifty in a cave, and fed them on bread and water." Sir Henry then on bread and water to his prisoner son. At the time when the United States was on the brink of intervention he sent a postcard on which, along with family news, he said: "Your Uncle Sam still hesitates to take the plunge bath which we all believe would be most beneficial." When Kut fell, a sentence was constructed about Aunt Kate, the initials of the words being "Kut is taken." As there was neither an uncle nor an aunt of that name in the family, the recipient was able to interpret the message.

THE DANGEROUS CIGARETTE.

Mr. E. V. Evans, F.I.C., during a lecture before the Royal Society of Arts, on February 8th, on coal-gas problems, dealt at some length with the dangers, recently prominent, of accidental death by domestic gas poisoning due to the presence of carbon monoxide. The danger, he said, when compared with the normal risks of everyday life, was negligible. He showed by experiments how the smoking of a cigarette or a cigar was a much more dangerous business, the smoker inhaling sulphuretted hydrogen, prussic acid, and carbon monoxide whenever he lights a cigarette. A cigar, he said, contained up to 7 per cent of carbon monoxide and considerably more sulphuretted hydrogen than may be left in gas by Act of Parliament.

During the evening two fires were kept burning in other rooms showing a new smokeless fuel which is claimed, will entirely supersede coal for domestic purposes and would make cleaner towns possible.

LABOUR AND THE AXE.

MR. HENDERSON ON THE WAY TO
SAVE.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., addressing a Labour meeting at Leeds Town Hall on February 17th, said that the Geddes report was a revelation of administrative incompetence, extravagance, inefficiency, carelessness, and neglect of duty on the part of the very men who said that Labour was unfit to govern. There were two tests Labour must apply to those economy proposals. Was any particular recommendation likely to increase the amount of unemployment, and were the recommendations going to curtail or cripple the social service Ministries whose activities were directed towards improving conditions of life and protecting the interests of the workers and their families? When they applied those tests, there were very few of the economies proposed in the Geddes Report, which could be adopted without considerable modifications and qualifications. Many of them involved the wholesale dismissal of employed people. The Committee had not considered that aspect of the case. Its proposals did not distinguish between expenditure that was really wasteful and expenditure that was socially necessary. What might happen to the people who were thrown out of employment when the proposals were adopted was a question outside the scope of the report.

In turning the searchlight on the spending Departments, the Geddes Committee had performed an invaluable public service. In disclosing instances of Departmental extravagance, in suggesting ways of stopping leakage, and showing how expenditure on unnecessary retinues, services, and equipments could be stopped, it had laid the foundation of genuine administrative economies. The recommendations, however, must be scrutinized in detail. There were now nearly 3,000,000 workpeople still unemployed, and over a quarter of a million more on short time. That fact must not be allowed to sink out of sight in the economy discussions. We could not afford to waste money, but neither could we afford to increase unemployment. Still less could we afford to starve the public services concerned with vital national interests, such as education and public health. Labour would not countenance any proposals that would rob the children of their educational opportunities, or saddle the working people with more contributions. The country must make ends meet, but the real method of economy was to change the direction of policy, to insist upon the taxpayers' money being spent on the right things, and to see that every penny spent yielded a return in the form of increased employment, reviving trade, scientific organization of industry, development of our economic resources, improvement of social conditions, and the education of the children.

He did not resent the organized attacks on the Labour Party, inspired by such men as Lord Birkenhead and Mr. Churchill, but he resented the charge that the Labour Party had pursued a class policy, which was subversive of the national interests. Those who had pursued a class policy were the Coalition parties; the men who had attempted to inflame class feeling were the leaders of the present Government, and the men who were responsible for the condition into which industry had fallen were the Prime Minister and his colleagues. Before Lord Birkenhead or Mr. Churchill brought another charge of political potboiler against men like himself, or accused Labour men of having done nothing to prevent industrial strife in the last three years, let them ask Mr. Lloyd George what the unanimous recommendations of the National Industrial Conference for the promotion of better relations between employers and workpeople were never carried into effect.

FAMILY OF THE EMPIRE.

SIR JOSEPH COOK'S IDEAL.

Speaking at the sixteenth annual dinner of the Staffordshire Society in London, on February 18th, Sir Joseph Cook, the High Commissioner for Australia, a North Staffordshire man, who left England over thirty years ago to become one of the big men of the Empire, expressed his pleasure at being once again among his own kith and kin, and said that possibly those who remained at home did not realise the significance of that statement. Staffordshire, he said, might be called the Black Country, but the whole kingdom struck a man from overseas in that way, because of the grime and smoke and mist. But one knew that beneath the pall of smoke there were some of the finest people of the world, people possessing all those qualities which went to make up the sum of civilisation in its very crown and flower and beauty. (Cheers.) "Down in Australia," declared Sir Joseph, "we do want to be British" (Cheers). It is one of our proud boasts that 98 per cent. of all the people in Australia are of British descent. We not only believe in a White Australia, but a White British Australia. (Cheers.) One of the things we had to learn from these troubled times was the need for a common citizenship throughout the Empire. If the Empire was to be a collection of allied nations, we must have a common citizenship and common standards from the very beginning. The family life of the Empire ought not to be based on hard, cold, economic facts. We must feel that we wanted to trade with each other, and combine the circulation of good hard cash with brotherly feelings. "If we stand together," said Sir Joseph, "even the gates of hell cannot prevail against us." (Cheers.)

The vicar of a South London Church was asked not long ago to preach a special sermon on the subject of temperance. After announcing this request, he continued, "There are only two drinks mentioned in the Book of Psalms. One is wine that maketh glad the heart of man, and the other is water, with which the wild asses quench their thirst. You can take your choice of either."

PRISONER'S "RIGHT" TO
SIT DOWN.

LEGAL POINT RAISED AT ASSIZES.

The question of whether a prisoner has a right to be seated while on trial was raised at Derbyshire Assizes on February 15th. When a youth of 17 was placed in the dock to answer a charge of robbery with violence, his counsel, Mr. Maurice Healy, asked that he might be allowed to be seated.

Mr. Justice Horridge: Why? Mr. Healy: With great respect, my Lord, why not?

The Judge: Because I do not allow a prisoner to be seated without some special reason.

Mr. Healy: Your Lordship misunderstands me. I claim it as a right.

The Judge: I disallow it.

Mr. Healy, asking to be allowed to argue the matter contended that it was a rule of law. On being invited to cite a case, he quoted from Archbold to the effect that a prisoner should be brought into Court, "without iron, shackles, or other restraint, unless there is danger of escaping," and with all consistent "humanity and gentleness, and under no other terror or uneasiness than what proceeded from a sense of guilt." He submitted that it was not contemplated by the law that a prisoner should be required to stand through what might be a long trial with all its anxieties, even before the Criminal Evidence Act, when he could not be a witness. No witness for the prosecution would be so treated. Counsel thought he was right in saying that his Lordship was the only Judge who followed that practice. When his Lordship came into Court every body stood up because he represented the majesty of the King; but when he was seated every one was permitted to sit down again, because he also represented the courtesy of the King, and that courtesy was as much to be extended to an unconvicted prisoner as to anybody in Court. He was extremely sorry to make a request which was unpleasant to his Lordship, but counsel must show courage in defence of what they conceived to be the rights and liberties of their clients.

The Judge said that until he was told to the contrary by superior authority he intended to control the conduct of the Court over which he presided. When there were special reasons, including length of trial, he allowed a prisoner to be seated, but he declined to permit dictation as to the way a prisoner was to be treated. Unless there was some special reason prisoners should stand. The trial, which eventually lasted four and a half hours, then proceeded, and after it had been in progress an hour his Lordship told the prisoner that he could be seated.

BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

SEMI-FINAL PLAYED.

In the Semi-Final for the Billiard Championship of the Colony, which was played last night, Mr. Lee Wing Lu lost to Mr. J. Osmond. The scores were: Osmond 750, Lee Wing Lu 684. The highest breaks being Osmond 53 and Lee Wing Lu 44.

CONCRETE OIL TANKS.

While the storage of fuel oil in concrete tanks is by no means new, the latest information concerning the practice is full of interest. A bulletin on the subject was issued by the United States Bureau of Mines in 1913, but later results obtained by an investigation of some 481 concrete tanks for oil storage are of interest, and are referred to in the current issue of *Concrete*. The successful storage of oil necessitates prevention of seepage and evaporation and the greatest protection against fire. Concrete meets these needs, and reinforces concrete tanks are built underground and covered with a foot or two of earth. Here the insulating properties of concrete render excellent service in maintaining even temperatures. Loss by evaporation is reduced to a minimum, and condensation is prevented during cold weather. Maximum protection against lightning and fire is met in concrete, which, in addition, involves very little maintenance owing to the absence of rusting and rotting.

Such oil-tight structures are with moderate care easily fireproof. Cases are on record in which, after five years of storage, the concrete bottoms of tanks showed no sign of penetration. According to the bulletin referred to above, the El Paso and South-Western Railroad Co. have for years stored oil in concrete tanks 12 ft. in diameter and 8 ft. deep. The bottoms are 8 in. thick and the sides 6 in. No water or oil proofing materials were employed in their construction, but after years of use no signs of leakage could be detected.

Such examples of tank construction need careful design. It is recommended that the cement should be British-made and satisfy the British Standard Specification. All construction of the work without intervention, and where this is not possible special care should be taken in order to secure effective bonding between new concrete and that previously laid. Slow drying is essential, and the work should be protected from the conditions of quick drying, such as the sun's rays and drying winds. In some cases a cement wash constitutes the only special surface treatment.

An Ahmednagar correspondent in the *Englishman* indignantly refutes the suggestion that the word "Boy" as applied to a servant in India is derived from "Bohi," the name of the Hindu caste from which servants were recruited. "The French, who were prodigious in India, used the English," he writes, "used the word garcon, and still use it in France and her colonies in cafes, etc. Garcon means 'Waiter,' and 'Boy,' and this undoubtedly is the origin of all servants being called 'Boy.'"

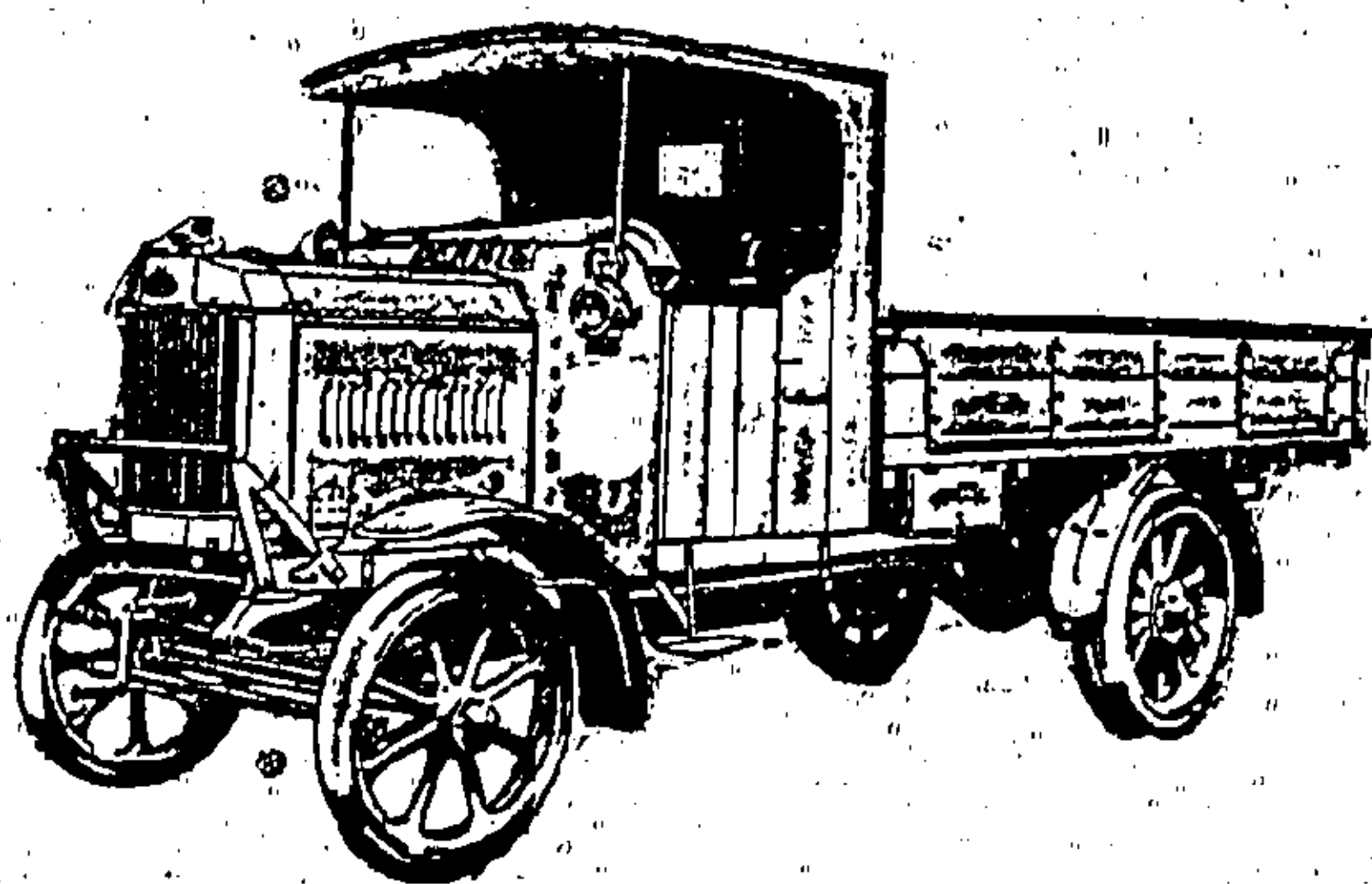
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THE "DENNIS" LINE, RANGING FROM
1½ TON TO 6 TON TRUCKS, IS
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SUIT ALL REQUIREMENTS CAN BE
SUPPLIED.THE HONGKONG GOVERNMENT ARE
AT PRESENT OPERATINGTWO "DENNIS" 2 TON LORRIES
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GOING UP—THE COST
OF DENNIS TRUCKS
HAS GONE DOWN.**ALEX. ROSS & CO.**25, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.MISSIONS BUILDINGS, THE BUND,
CANTON.

DENNIS

SOCIETY TURF SENSATION. FRAUDS ON BOOK-MAKERS.

In December last a sensation was caused in racing circles by the refund to 40 book-makers a bet totalling £3,500 which had been made by an army officer, who telegraphed his instructions to the book-makers from a village post office in the Midlands. He had backed the winner of the chief race at the Kempton Park meeting on 8th October, but the telegram had been lodged apparently only a few minutes before the start of the race. It transpired that the better was Captain Owen Peel, son-in-law of Sir Robert Jardine, a leading racehorse owner. Captain Peel, in a statement explaining why he returned the money, said that no one could afford to have his honour in doubt. Since the race he had thought a lot about the closeness of the time of the despatch of his telegram and the time at which the race started, and he had finally decided that if the money were repaid there could be no further question about the matter.

In Bow-street police court on February 15th Captain Peel and his wife were charged in connection with the despatch of 45 telegrams to various book-makers backing Paragon in the Duke of York Stakes. The prosecution alleged that the Peels ascertained by telephone the name of the horse which won before they presented the telegrams at the country post office. Some of the book-makers paid the bets, but others questioned the time at which the telegrams were lodged, and requested that inquiries should be made. It was further alleged that Captain Peel induced the post master to enter a false time of receipt on the message. Counsel stressed the fact that the Postmaster-General had undertaken the prosecution because the book-makers were reluctant to do so as the Peels were able to introduce business to them.

The case has caused the biggest racing sensation for a long time, and the court was crowded with well-known sporting and society people, and many "fashionably dressed" women stood throughout the hearing. Both defendants, who are young, were self-possessed, but Mrs. Peel was pale, and sat with bent head.

The case depended upon the following vital facts.—The race was timed to start at 2.50 p.m., but was actually run at 3 p.m. The prosecution alleged that the telegrams were handed in at the post office after 3 p.m., but the telegrams are actually timed 2.45 p.m. It is alleged that Mrs. Peel arranged with a friend named Dow, a young stockbroker, to telephone to her at the village post office. Dow accordingly booked a trunk line call from his London club at about 2.38 p.m.

Dow gave sensational evidence which rather favoured the defendants. He said when he first "got on" to the post office and Mrs. Peel asked for the name of the winner. Witness replied that the result had not yet appeared on the tape machine. Witness then left the telephone box to ascertain if the result was on the tape, but he did not remember telling Mrs. Peel the result of the race. On the contrary, he later telegraphed the result and the betting price to Mrs. Peel.

A London message of March 14th, says Captain Peel was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment in the second division. Mrs. Peel was acquitted under the legal doctrine of the wife's coercion by the husband.

JAY GOULD DIVORCE CASE.

JUDGE'S STERN REBUKE.

The failure of Mrs. Edith Kelly Gould to reply to the charges of misconduct by which her husband, Mr. Frank J. Gould, gained a decree of divorce in Paris in December, 1919, was the subject of outspoken remarks by Mr. Justice Mullin in the New York Supreme Court, on Feb. 20th.

Refusing Mrs. Gould's application to have the Paris decree declared invalid, the Judge commented on the fact that, although the plaintiff had the fullest opportunity, she had not seen fit to say a single word in her defence against her husband's charges but is content to rest her case upon highly technical points of law, involving the jurisdiction of the French Courts and the regularity of the proceedings there.

"An innocent woman," the Judge continued, "would run barefoot over naked swords to vindicate her honour when it was assailed, as the plaintiff's honour has here been assailed. I am convinced that the plaintiff realized all along that her own conduct made it impossible for her to succeed in this action, that the limit of her hope is to coerce the defendant to purchase the nuisance value she possesses while there remains any possible ground for holding the French decree to be without validity."

"Mr. Frank J. Gould, the youngest son of the late Jay Gould, the American financier, was married to Miss Edith Kelly, an English actress, by declaration before two witnesses in Edinburgh in October, 1910. At that time he was the tenant of Abbotsford, Sir Walter Scott's home on the Tweed.

In May, 1919, Mrs. Gould left her husband, with whom she had been living in France, and in December, 1919, he obtained a divorce in Paris. Mrs. Gould refused to recognize this divorce as valid, and in April, 1920, brought a suit in New York for separation and alimony on the grounds for her husband's cruelty.

THE FIRST WOMAN BARRISTER.

Dr. Ivy Williams, who will probably be the first woman to be called to the Bar, is a member of an old Oxford family long associated with the law. She is at present holding an appointment under Oxford University. She is a Bachelor of Civil Law and Master of Arts, and is engaged in lecturing. She recently announced her intention of not practising, but devoting her attention to educational work.

ECZEMA ON BOY'S BODY AND HEAD

In Rash. Worse At Night.
Cuticura Healed.

"Eczema started on my little boy's body first, and then it came up into his head. It broke out in a rash and I could not keep him from scratching. At night he was worse, and I had to have all his hair cut off. I saw Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised and I thought I would try a free sample. When I had used that I bought more and in a few weeks he was healed." (Signed) Mrs. H. H. Bay, 4, Bank Road, Heston, Middlesex, London, W. 5.

These fragrant emollients are all you need for all toilet purposes. Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal.

Soap 1s. Ointment 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. Sold everywhere. For sample each free with 1/- of Cuticura Soap. Also for mail orders with price. 1/- of Cuticura Soap shaves without razor.

Your Baby's
Welfare.

Your dearest wish is for Baby to be well and happy. Then you must pay particular attention to his food, for his welfare depends as much on this as on anything. The 'Allenburys' Foods are practically identical with mother's milk—Baby's natural food. Baby could have nothing purer or safer than

The Allenburys' Foods
Make Baby Happy and Strong.

MILK FOOD No. 1 - From birth to 3 months
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Obtainable of all Chemists
ALLEN & HANBURY LTD., London



Sciatica

—ouch! a touch of pain. There's no need. Half a teaspoonful of Kruschen Salts in hot water every morning, then good-bye Sciatica. Enough for two months in a bottle

Kruschen Salts

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NOTICE.

OWING to the advancing cost of newspaper production, it has been decided to make an increased charge of 20 per cent. on present rates as from APRIL 1st, 1932, on the following descriptions of casual advertisements namely:—
Government Notifications.
Municipal Notifications.
Official Notifications.
Legal Notices.
Company Notifications.
Association, Club and Society Notices.
This, of course, does not affect the charges made for contract spaces held by commercial firms or for small "Want" advertisements.
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Entirely Under British Management.

TO-DAY at 5.15 p.m. and 9.15 p.m.

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A STORY OF A POOR LITTLE GIRL WHO MARRIED THE SON
OF A MILLIONAIRE AND MADE A MAN OF HIM.

2.30 & 7.15 p.m. performances.

BEN WILSON & NEVA GERBER in "BRANDED FOUR."
Episodes 6th and 7th.

USUAL PRICES. BOOKING AT THE THEATRE.

You will also say, "That's the idea!"

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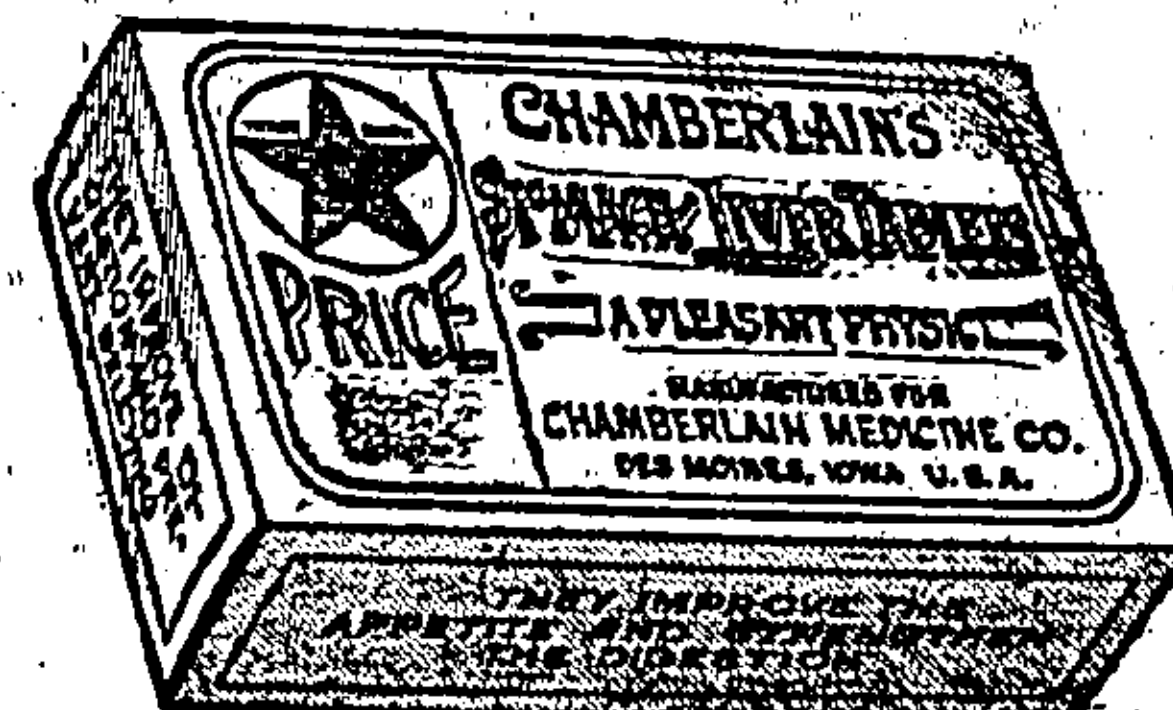
Just as an old gentleman did, when he heard how we were going to do "our bit" in making it easier for every one to get a nice, everyday Camera for the Prince's visit.

The No. 3 Kodak takes Quarter Size Pictures; is small enough to go in to your side coat pocket; and has a nifty hand strap. Price is Forty Dollars; but for only SEVEN DAYS from to-day, we'll give you ten per cent. off.

On No. 3A the same offer holds good. 31 by 31 inch pictures; The Camera is only slightly larger.

Come SOON—
TO-DAY would be best; but always remember.

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MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

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VALUABLE
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A French Remedy for all Irrregularities.
Thousands of Ladies have kept a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as that on the first sign of any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. These pills are recommended by the most eminent medical authorities. All Chemists and Druggists sell them throughout the world, or get them from MARTIN, Chemist, Northampton, Eng.

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CHONG HONG CO., HONGKONG & N. W. C. London.

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TYRES AND TYRE SERVICE. UNITED STATES RUBBER TYRES AND TUBES

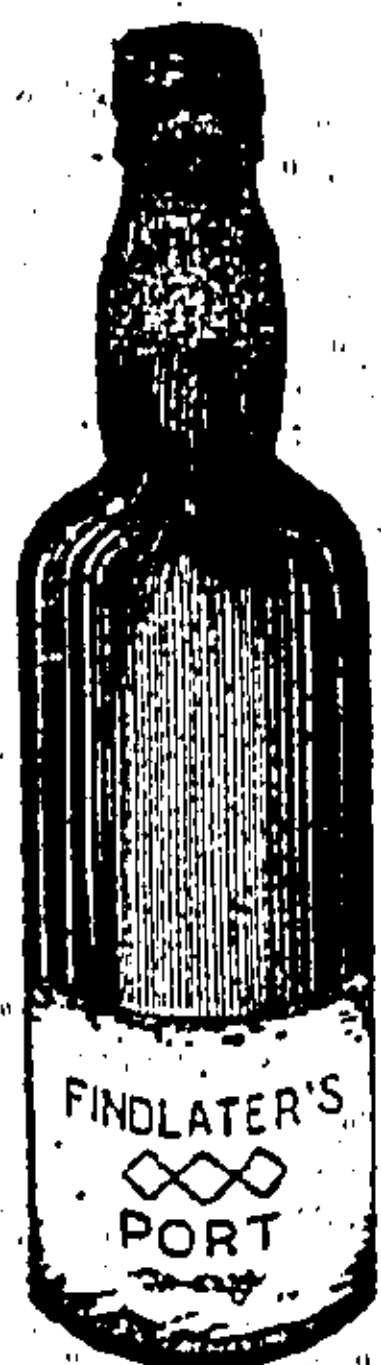
New shipment just arrived. Ex: s.s. "Suraga"

Size	Inch Sizes Fabric	Tyres	Tubes
26 x 3	Clincher	\$28.00	\$4.50
28 x 3	"	35.00	5.00
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815 x 120	"	80.00	
880 x 120	"	82.75	
880 x 135	"	95.00	
885 x 135	"	99.00	
32 x 3	Inch Sizes Royal Cord		8.00
32 x 4	Straight Side Non Skid	115.50	9.75
33 x 4	"	120.00	10.50
34 x 4	"	122.00	11.00
35 x 4	"	130.00	11.50
36 x 4	"	135.00	11.75
37 x 4	"	137.00	12.00
38 x 4	"	138.50	12.25
39 x 4	"	145.00	13.00
36 x 5	"	155.00	13.50
36 x 6	Inch Sizes Nobby Cord		
	Straight Side Non Skid	180.00	25.00

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IN
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THE MOST UP-TO-DATE PLANT IN THE
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SHOW ROOMS: PEDDER STREET. WORKS: RUSSELL STREET.

For the hospitable table—a fine after-dinner port of a rich ruby colour, soft and clean to the palate.



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"Treble Diamond" Port.
Very popular at most of the well known
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The M.S. "TONGKING"

will be loading for ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG
COPENHAGEN and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.
About 22nd April.

Further Sailings.	Expected on or about.	Will leave for above ports on or about.
M/S. "Malaya"	14th Apr.	28th May
M/S. "Java"	7th May	15th June
M/S. "Peru"	16th June	23rd July.

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For further particulars please apply to—

MANNERS & BACKHOUSE LTD

RUSSIAN MONEY FOR BRITISH COMMUNISTS.

MR. THOMAS'S DISCLOSURES.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., addressing a large railwaymen's demonstration at Sheffield on February 19th, spoke very plainly upon the methods being employed by Communists, declaring those methods "a clever and insidious game deliberately intended to capture the trade union movement for their own purposes." He had been referring to his recent visit to Sheffield, when he was howled down, and proceeded to denounce in vigorous language the tactics of the Communists. "Those of us who are privileged to be trusted with the responsibility of championing the workers' cause," he said, "know all too well the bitter sacrifices that were made to obtain the right of freedom of speech, and a curious commentary on the action of these people is the fact that, while they are the one section of the community who are always squirming about freedom of speech, they are the very people who deny that freedom to other people."

"I want to submit to you that their policy and their methods are not only tending, but are deliberately intended, to disrupt and break up the trade union and the Labour movement of this country. (Cheers.) It is a clever and insidious game, deliberately intended to capture the trade union movement for their own purposes. These people are paid by Russian money. Not only can I prove that Russian money is behind it, that it has come into the country, and is being used, but I am going to say that, regardless of all the consequences, the British public shall have the details in public which I have had put before me in private." (Cheers.)

"FOREIGN TO DEMOCRACY."

Referring to the Labour victory in Manchester, Mr. Thomas said it confirmed the belief he held that sooner or later the Labour movement would be called upon to govern the country. "I believe that that will be a good thing, but I am equally satisfied that that time will be long delayed; in fact, I believe it will never take place so long as any section of the British public connects with the Labour party the people I have been dealing with. They are the people who are trying to provide the material to damn our movement." He pointed to the state to which the Labour movement had been brought in Italy and France, and passionately appealed to British trade unionists to unite and save the Labour movement in Great Britain from being damned for all time by extremists. He believed the Bolshevik form of government to be foreign to democracy. If the Russians wanted such a government they had a right to have it, but let them keep it there, and not hand it on to us.

Mr. Thomas went on to say that his attackers were anxious to get rid of what they described as "Thomas's uncanny influence over the railwaymen," because they knew he stood as a barrier between those aiming at the disruption of the railwaymen's organisation. "These people," he declared, "do not hesitate to say that their only object is to make the existing social order impossible. They believe that a bloody upheaval is the shortest cut to a remedy, but they can point to no instance in history which will justify their assumption, and if Russia is a monument we don't want it put up in this country." (Cheers.)

Labour at the moment, he concluded, was fighting a retreating battle, and they must fight as an intact army, giving as little ground as possible in their retreat. Railwaymen were going to demand good conditions, but he urged upon them that, just as they demand the best from their employers, so they must be prepared to give of their best in return. (Cheers.)

THE KING AND WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

WORLD'S NEW SPIRIT.

"To the dinner held by the Pilgrims at the Hotel Victoria on February 20th to welcome Mr. Balfour on his return from Washington the King sent the following message:—

I thank the distinguished gathering of Pilgrims for their loyal message. It is a gratifying announcement of special significance; a united expression from the hearts of America and British citizens met together to do honour to one who, as chief British delegate at the Washington Conference, has returned home on the conclusion of his labours amidst the hearty welcome of his fellow-countrymen.

Mr. Balfour, in the discharge of his high and responsible duties, displayed his characteristic powers and ability, thereby maintaining the highest traditions of British statesmanship and justifying the confidence and admiration of the Empire. I feel also, it is not too much to say, that he has gained the confidence and esteem of those other great nations who were represented in that historic assembly.

With the universal thankfulness for the great results achieved at Washington there must go forth feelings of grateful recognition to the President of the United States. He was the originator of the Conference, and the world is immeasurably indebted to him for the initiation of his great idea.

But in thanking the President we cannot forget what has been acknowledged by all who took part in the proceedings of the Conference—how much was due to the skill, courtesy, and tact with which Mr. Hughes, the Secretary of State, presided over the deliberations.

What has been accomplished and ratified by the delegates is of pre-eminent importance. But apart from the great measure of its work, has not the Conference kindled among the nations of the world a new spirit which, quickening the old diplomacy and giving it an international rather than a merely national character, cannot fail to produce lasting and far-reaching benefits to civilisation. In thanking you for your kind message I am with you in heart to-night, and am glad to think that my son is present on so memorable an occasion.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

JAVA CHINA JAPAN LIJN.

S.S. "SAPARORA" FROM NETHERLANDS INDIA.

CONSIGNEES of cargo by above steamer, are hereby notified that their cargo, which was landed at Shanghai during the strike, has been brought to Hongkong by s.s. "TISONDARI".

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take delivery from alongside.

JAVA CHINA JAPAN LIJN,
York Building
Hongkong, 30th March, 1922.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.

From ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO', LONDON & STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENARFY"

CONSIGNEES of cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th Apr., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 15th Apr., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th Apr., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. LTD.

Agents.
Hongkong, 29th March, 1922.

729

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART

MAATSCHAPPIJ.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From BELAWAN DELI, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"VAN CLOON"

having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 4th Apr., 1922 will be subject to rent.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Underwriter in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA CHINA JAPAN LIJN.

Agents.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1922.

737

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"ELLERMAN" LINE

From HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM.

THE Steamer

"CITY OF CALCUTTA"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns at Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 6th Apr., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 13th Apr., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any TUESDAYS or FRIDAYS between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the first storage period of one week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, March 31st, 1922.

739

S.S. "AMAZONE"

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE, LONDON, ANTWERP, HAVRE, BORDEAUX in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed, and stored at their risks, into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter. Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th Apr., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 8th Apr., or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. Gifford & Douglas, on WEDNESDAY the 5th Apr., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

A. JOHNSON,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, March 31st, 1922.

738

THE THERAPION No. 1

THE THERAPION No. 2

THE THERAPION No. 3

THE THERAPION No. 4

THE THERAPION No. 5

THE THERAPION No. 6

THE THERAPION No. 7

THE THERAPION No. 8

THE THERAPION No. 9

THE THERAPION No. 10

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"KWONGSANG"	Wednesday, 5th April	Daylight
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"CHANGSANG"	Wednesday, 5th April	3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"FANGSANG"	Friday, 7th April	Daylight
MANILA via SWATOW	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 8th April	3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Monday, 10th April	Noon
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"TAKSANG"	Wednesday, 12th April	8 a.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHONGSHING"	Wednesday, 12th April	Noon
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"LEESANG"	Wednesday, 12th April	10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Thursday, 20th April	3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when intermediate offices.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 6,000 tons steamers, "HINSANG" and s.s. "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE

s.s. "KUMSANG" will be despatched on or about
Thursday, 20th April, at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG
& CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, PORT
SWETTENHAM and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

TELEPHONE No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"	1st Apr.	16th April
M.V. "GLENIFFER"	3rd Apr.	20th April
M.V. "GLENGLARY"	5th Apr.	3rd May
M.V. "PEMBROKESHIRE"	7th Apr.	18th May

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
M.V. "GLENTERA"	8th Apr.	GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
M.V. "GLENARIFFE"	14th Apr.	do.
M.V. "GLENOGLE"	21st Apr.	GENOA, LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG.
M.V. "GLENAPP"	28th Apr.	GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"	7th June	LONDON, HULL, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.

Telephone No. 215 sub-ex. 22 and 2896

13

Cable Address
Kawasaki, Kobe.
Messrs. A.R.C. 5th Ed.
and Scott's Code.

Telephone Kankai
1244/25732.

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP: ¥20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI.

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA.

Managing Director: Mr. MASA ABE.

Company has on hand a large number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And under the Company's Management:—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.

Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.

(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter and other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

No. 7, Leadenhall

15

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH
CAPE TOWN direct or with transhipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
Managing Agents.

ELLERMAN LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALLS, CO., LTD.
FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA" ... 1st April... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA" ... 1st May ... Marseilles, London, Dunkirk and Antwerp.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.
or REISS & Co., CANTON.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

To Boston and New York.

S.S. "KNIGHT TEMPLAR" ... via Suez Canal ... 30th April.
S.S. "CITY OF ORAN" ... via Suez Canal ... 10th April.
S.S. "CITY OF MELBOURNE" ... via Suez Canal ... 20th April.
S.S. "KARROO" ... via Suez Canal ... 3rd April.Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.For freight and particulars apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG
HONGKONG AND CANTON. REISS & Co.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

MAIL SERVICE UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT
DESTINATIONS. STEAMERS & DATES. SAILING DATES.

HONGKONG, KORE & YOKOHAMA ...	"PORTOS"	20,000 ...	On or about 14th April.
MARSEILLES, via HAI-PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUZ, & PORT SAID ...	"ANGOR"	15,000 ...	On or about 28th April.
	"ANGERS"	15,000 ...	On or about 12th May.
	"AMBOISE"	15,000 ...	On or about 6th April.
	"CORDILLERE"	11,000 ...	On or about 17th April.
	"AMAZONE"	11,000 ...	On or about 2nd May.
	"PORTOS"	20,000 ...	On or about 14th May.

COMMERCIAL LINE

SINGAPORE & NORTH-SEN PORTS OF CHINA

ALSO SERVICE TO BORDEAUX, HAYRE, DUNKIRK, & ANTWERP. (ON APPLICATION)

For further particulars, etc. apply to

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.
A. JOHARD, Acting Agent, Queen's Building, Telephone 740.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms, stoves and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 or 10 Days)

HAILONG ... Capt. F. J. Gill Thursday, 6th April, at 11 a.m.
RAIHONG ... Capt. W. C. Pasmore Sunday, 9th April, at 11 a.m.

Arrival and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO
General Managers.P. & O. British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, ORISSA, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING [NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.]

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SICILIA"	6,700	8th Apr.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"NOVARA"	6,900	12th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	5,987	24th Apr.	do
"DUNDEE"	5,400	1st May	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"PLAIST"	7,348	10th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DONGOLA"	5,000	24th May	do
"SICILIA"	6,700	2nd June	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"DELTA"	5,100	7th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KHYBER"	5,000	21st June	do
"SOUDAN"	7,000	1st July	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KASHMIR"	8,000	8th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KARNATA"	8,000	19th July	do
"KASHGAR"	9,000	2nd Aug.	do

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"GREGORY APCAR" ... 5th Apr. ... [Singapore, Penang & Rangoon* (with Transhipment at Singapore) and Calcutta.]

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA" ... 5,000 ... 12th April ... [Calla Sandakan] ... [Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.]

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"ISMALIA"	5,000	1st Apr.	Japan
"JAPAN"	6,000	—	Shanghai & Japan.
"COLABA"	6,000	4th Apr.	Amoy

* Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the carrying steamer.
All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

† Cargo only.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

First Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in less of the service of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG Agents.

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port. Said.

ALTAI MARU ... Saturday, 15th April.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE.

"SEATTLE MARU" ... Tuesday, 8th May.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE.

"GANGES MARU" ... Monday, 4th April.

"HONOLULU MARU" ... Tuesday, 18th April.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE.

"KISHU MARU" ... Friday, 6th April.

CALCUTTA—Fortnightly service via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

"PEERING MARU" ... Monday, 2nd April.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—via San Francisco—Towing cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. & CANADA.

"ARABIA MARU" (Taking Passengers) ... Saturday, 8th April.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"AMOR MARU" ... Monday, 1st May.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

"HAMBURG MARU" ... Saturday, 6th April.

JAPAN PORTS—Yokohama & Kobe via Shanghai.

"AMAZON MARU" ... Wednesday, 5th April.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

"KAJO MARU" ... Tuesday, 4th April.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Thursday, 6th April.

"BOHEU MARU" ... Thursday, 6th April.

Tel. No. 1000. Y. YASUDA, Manager.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON and NEW YORK

S.S. "GAILIC PRINCE" ... 31st April.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNES (FAR EAST) LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Great Britain)
8, George's Building.Telephone 2145.
Telegrams (Furnes).C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

For	Ship	To Sail
SHANGHAI & PUKOW ...	"YINGCHOW"	On 4th Apr. 4 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI ...	"SINKIANG"	On 4th Apr. 10 a.m.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI ...	"TIENTSIN"	On 4th Apr. noon.
AMOY, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 5th Apr. 4 p.m.
Whampoa, Cebu & Tientsin ...	"SHANG"	On 5th Apr. 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN ...	"KIUKIANG"	On 6th Apr. 4 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI ...	"SEECHUEN"	On 6th Apr. 4 p.m.
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG ...	"KAIKONG"	On 8th Apr. 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE ...	"KINGYUAN"	On 8th Apr. noon.
TIENTSIN ...	"KUEICHOW"	On 8th Apr. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN ...	"SUNNING"	On 9th Apr. noon.
SHANGHAI & PUKOW ...	"KANCHOW"	On 10th Apr. noon.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI ...	"KANGCHOW"	On 11th Apr. 10 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI ...	"SUICHOW"	On 13th Apr. D.L.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN ...	"SUICHOW"	On 14th Apr. noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation, staterooms, Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Tientsin and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via SWATOW.
CARGO'S BAGGAGE can be insured at the OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
Agents.

TELEPHONE 26.

T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE HONOLULU SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

STEAMER	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
TAIYO MARU (Calling at Keelung)	20,000	Apr. 6th.
SIBERIA MARU	—	Apr. 24th.
TENYO MARU	—	May 7th.
KOREA MARU	—	May 13th.
SHINYO MARU	—	May 29th.

† Calling at Keelung. ‡ Calling at Keelung.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA MANILA, JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEND, ARICA & IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAL ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMER	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
ANYOMARU	18,500	Apr. 1st.
SEIYOMARU	14,000	May 13th.
RAKUYO MARU	—	June 24th.

* Omni Mar.

For full information regarding passenger, freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.
King's Building. Tel. No. 274 & 71.

Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. K. GRIFFITH, LTD.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MANAGING AGENT: U.S. SHIPPING BOARD

EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Freight and Passengers

Fare to European Ports US\$32.50 First Class throughout.

AMERICAN STEAMERS

SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU

LEAVES HONGKONG ARRIVES SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "HOOSIER STATE" ... Apr. 11th ... May 4th.

S.S. "GOLDEN STATE" ... May 2nd ... May 25th.

S.S. "EMPIRE STATE" ... May 26th ... June 18th.

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE

Freight only.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON

S.S. "LAKE FIELDING" ... April 16th.

MANILA-HONOLULU-SAN FRANCISCO

Freight and Passengers

Sails from Manila Arrives San Francisco

S.S. "UREOLE STATE" ... May 25th ... June 15th.

S.S. "WOLVERINE STATE" ... June 22nd ... July 13th.

S.S. "CREOLE STATE" ... July 20th ... Aug. 10th.

S.S. "WOLVERINE STATE" ... Aug. 15th ... Sep. 5th.

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Telephone 141. Cable Address: "SOLANO." Union Building, Hongkong.

AGENTS AT CANTON: REISS & Co.

[745]

TAMPA INTER-OCEAN S.S. CO.

MANAGING AGENTS U. S. SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.

Freight Only—Monthly Sailings

HONGKONG, MANILA, HONOLULU, GALVESTON, NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE, HAVANA, MATANZAS, BALTIMORE, NORFOLK, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON.

"WEST IRA" ... May 5th.

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., Apply to

AGENTS: PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., Union Building,

Cable Address: "SOLANO." HONGKONG.

AGENTS AT CANTON: REISS & Co.

[745]

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer ... [Brisbane & Melbourne via Port ... to Hongkong for Australia]

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Rates, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports. Freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

